

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 946.—VOL. XXXIII.]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1858.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

## THE EUROPEAN REACTION.

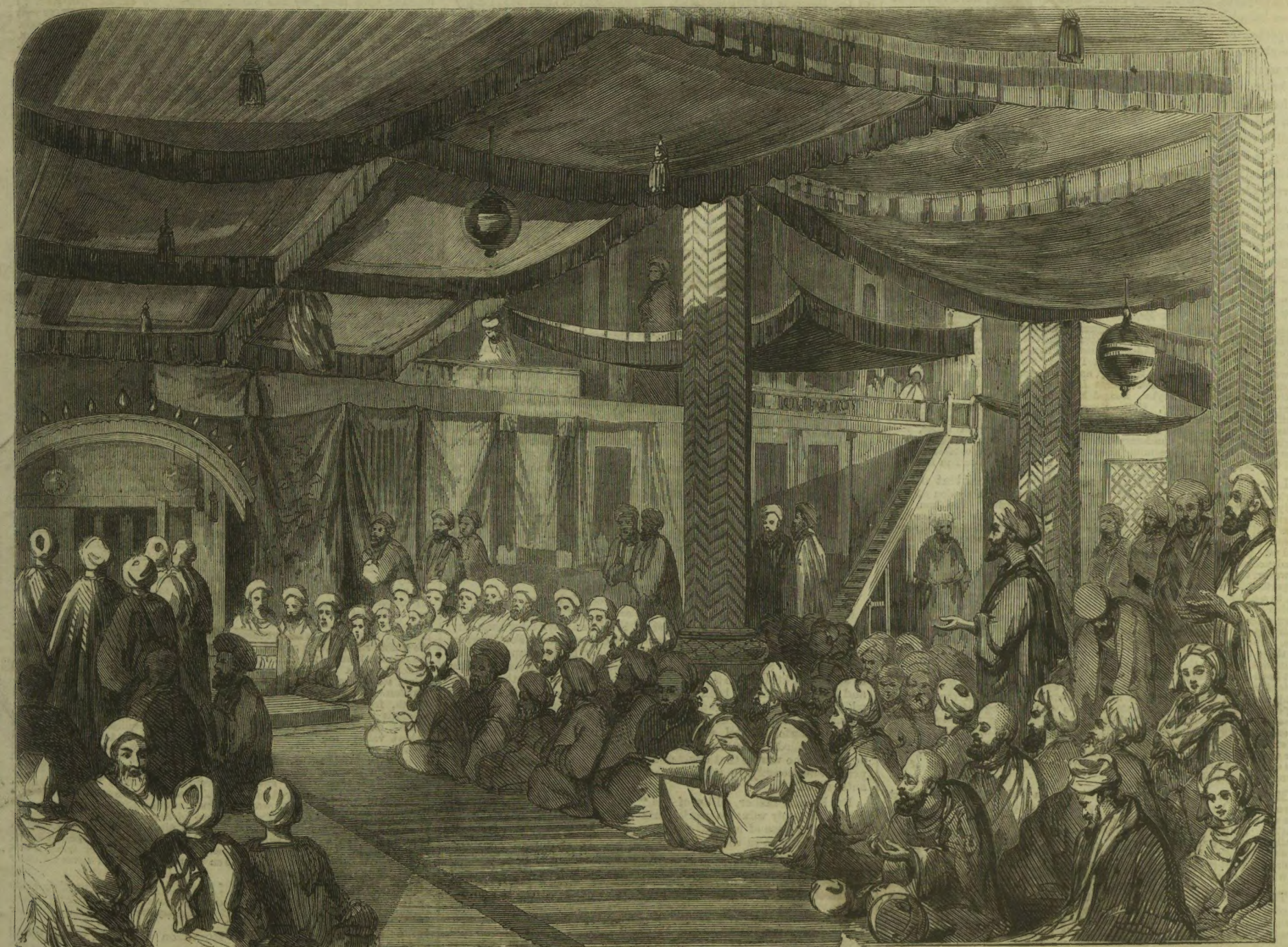
THE last echoes of the great European convulsion of 1848 are fast dying away, and the empire of Common Sense is beginning to reassert itself. Panic is no longer in possession of the minds of kings, rulers, and aristocracies; the steady industrious classes—bankers, merchants, traders, and professional men—have ceased to be afraid of Socialism, Communism, Red Republicanism, and all the other gaunt and gloomy spectres that started from the gutters of Paris ten years ago. In the reaction that took place against the theories and the theorists of that day, physical force and standing armies became arbiters of the destinies of Europe. The tide of advancing civilisation was temporarily stemmed. The sword and the gibbet reassumed their ancient power, as the enemies of free opinion. Throughout the greater part of the Old World the printing-press became idle, except for the dissemination of theology and metaphysics in some countries; of infamous novels and *Dames aux Camellias* in others; and of the ukases and decrees of arbitrary power in all. England and the United States alone retained the sacred fire of freedom, and kept it burning on the altar of the people.

Monarchs favourably disposed to the constitutional liberty of

their subjects hesitated, doubted, and finally denied the doctrine. Despots became more despotic; and the most illustrious of the Continental nations—the fierce passions of whose democracy had applied the match to the combustibility of Europe—took refuge in its terror in the strong arm, and stronger will, of a military Dictator, and hated the very name of that Liberty which it had once so fondly adored. Even in Great Britain, where there had been a cry, more or less urgent, for organic reforms in the Constitution, people who considered themselves to be reformers, and who were scandalised at many abuses both in the Government and in the Legislature, held back in alarm, and lost their faith in fine-sounding doctrines of political regeneration, which, carried out to their full extent in France, had produced anarchy, civil war, and retrogression into a despotism, which was almost Asiatic in its stringency and barbarity. But all this mist and dust have blown over; the air has been cleared of the smoke of conflict, reaction has followed upon reaction, and Sovereigns as well as people once again look with calmness upon their mutual position, confess that they have been unduly frightened, and debate the means for a more rational administration of their affairs than can be found in military force or legal terrorism.

The new Emperor of Russia, while still pursuing his hereditary

and justifiable policy of making Russia a great naval and maritime power, has declared by his acts no less than by his words that the emancipation of the serfs and the total abolition of serfdom is the principal object of his reign; without the accomplishment of which, as an essential preliminary, he will be unable to raise Russia to the rank she ought to hold in the councils of Civilisation. The Emperor of Austria, having accepted from the insurrectionists of 1848 and 1849 the abolition of feudal and aristocratic privilege, has acted towards his German subjects as if he believed them to be a sensible people, having rights as sacred as his own. If he have not so acted towards Hungary and Italy, it is because he is still, as regards them, under the influence of the panic of 1848, and would rather rule those nationalities with a rod of iron than consent to the dismemberment of his empire. Prussia, under the government of the Regency, is fairly freed from the unworthy policy to which the extreme timidity of the King induced him to adhere, though his better nature prompted, but always in vain, the adoption of a more generous and enlightened system. The Emperor of the French stands alone among the great Potentates of Europe as the representative of the Reaction which tripped up the heels of too-confident Liberty, or of that brazenfaced Anarchy which masqueraded in



SHAH HAMADAN'S MUSJID, CASHMERE.—DRAWN BY W. CARPENTER, JUN.—SEE PAGE 474.

Liberty's disguise and played such gory antics in the streets of Paris. Yet even he, who prosecutes the most eloquent and brilliant of French writers and statesmen for daring too boldly to praise English institutions at the expense of those of France, and who cannot tolerate the free expression of thought in his own dominions, is, nevertheless, swayed by the public opinion of England to such an extent as to be shamed out of the proposed revival of the slave trade, by the denunciations of the English press. The only Sovereign in Europe who is wholly uninfluenced by the more enlightened ideas which have succeeded the stormy period of what may be called the Red Revolutions of 1848 is the King of Naples. The last and worst of the Bourbons is still gloomy, sullen, and unyielding; still a bigot for the doctrine of the "Divine right of kings to govern wrong;" and still the gaoler and the executioner of his people.

But it is in Great Britain that the reaction is most complete. A few years ago many liberal-minded people would hear nothing of reform in Parliament. When the word was mentioned they turned away in apathy or distrust, and, if they condescended to speak upon the subject, inquired with patronising wisdom whether a greater number of members for London or Manchester, the disfranchisement of small boroughs, and a large extension of the suffrage, would give us better Parliaments than we now possess, or in any degree extend the real liberties of the people? Others went even further, and asserted that organic reforms would lead to such catastrophes as, in the case of the French, had astonished and convulsed the world. These timid politicians have lately "taken heart of grace," and look upon the Reform question without fear or prejudice. They admit some amount of Reform to be necessary, and share the opinions of the most sagacious politicians that a time when the country is not passionately stirred, as it was in the days of Earl Grey and the first Reform Bill, is the proper occasion for that just and equitable revision which shall consolidate the edifice of Freedom, and run no risk of undermining its foundations. We say nothing of Mr. Bright's project, for we do not know, nor perhaps does he know himself, what form, if any, it will ultimately assume. We say nothing of Lord John Russell's, though we believe it will be found or made adequate to the expectations of the country. We say nothing of Lord Derby's and Mr. Disraeli's—for, how can we? Those eminent persons have either not yet made up their minds, or, having sketched or matured a plan, have kept it to the secrecy of their own bosoms. But to this much, even in total ignorance, all men of sense will agree:—The Parliament of Great Britain, debating in 1859 upon one or more projects for amending the representation of the people; for giving intelligence a greater share in the government of the country than the present system allows; for securing to property, as well as to numbers, an adequate portion of the privilege and responsibility of empire; and making such an adjustment as will satisfy the reasonable wishes of the existing generation, and of that which is just entering into the active duties of life, will offer to the world a noble spectacle and example. Liberties won by the sword, and extorted from unwilling power at the gun muzzle and the bayonet point, in the bloody conflicts of the streets, have in recent times been liberties of little permanence and worth. But liberties supported or opposed by reason in the arena of a deliberative assembly are plants of hardier growth. Great Britain has taught the world many things which it is for the advantage of the world to know, but the lesson she promises to teach by her second Reform Bill will be the most valuable of all. There will be no array of a jealous democracy against a haughty aristocracy—no class war, shalled vindictively against another—no Birmingham Union threatening to march upon London, like an invading army—no firing of noblemen's castles—and no stoning of great statesmen or great warriors in the highways of the capital; but a discussion of the whole subject in a manner consistent with the dignity and intelligence of the country. France gave the world a move in the wrong direction in 1848. May it be the fortune of Great Britain to give it an impetus in the right direction in the happier year of FIFTY-NINE!

**THE ORDER OF THE BATH.**—The Queen has appointed Colonel Jones, 60th Regiment, to be Knight Commander of the Bath. Her Majesty has also ordered a special statute for appointing the undermentioned officers Companions of the Bath:—Colonel Jones, 6th Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant-Colonels Hinde, 8th Regiment, and Palmer, 60th Regiment; Colonels Rowcroft, 8th Bengal Native Infantry, and Apthorp, 3rd Madras Europeans; Lieutenant-Colonels Byng, 6th Madras Light Cavalry, Wilde, 10th Madras Native Infantry, and Taylor, Bengal Engineers; Majors Barchard, 20th Bengal Native Infantry, Moir, Bengal Artillery, Mackinnon, Bengal Artillery, McIntyre, Madras Artillery, and Richardson, 49th Bengal Native Infantry; Surgeon Major Scott, late 32nd Regiment; Surgeon Innes, 60th Regiment; Deputy Commissary-General Power, Surgeons Brydon and Campbell, of the Bengal establishment; Orr, of the Madras establishment; and Ogilvie, of the Bombay establishment of her Majesty's Indian forces.

**LAW AND EQUITY.**—Sir Richard Bethell, as President of the Juridical Society, on Monday night inaugurated the fourth session of that body by an address upon the fusion of law and equity. The hon. and learned gentleman prefaced his remarks by alluding to the inappropriateness of the expression embodying the subject he was called upon to discuss, as conveying no definite idea to those unconnected with the legal profession, and who possibly could not understand that those two portions of jurisprudence were not only distinct but antagonistic. To the mind of lawyers, however, those terms embraced a great subject of recent agitation and important inquiry. He said recent agitation, for when thirteen years ago he, in a distinguished company, ventured to suggest the possibility of that which was now universally admitted to be a necessary legal reform, his suggestion met, if not with open ridicule, at least with ridicule veiled in courtesy. That was the state of feeling upon the subject thirteen years ago, although no other civilised country had ever permitted the separation of those two great elements of jurisprudence, and it would never have found its way into the administration of justice into this country had it not been for the stubborn obstinacy of the courts of common law in persistently refusing to take cognisance of equitable pleas. The present double system was chargeable not only with injustice, in the shape of expense and delay to the litigants, but also with proving injurious to the development of the philosophical study of jurisprudence, and ought to be at once and for ever done away with. From a total and immediate reform he expected not only a great public good, but an addition to the dignity of our courts of common law, a great advancement of juridical science, and the elevation of the mind and the enlightenment of the intellect of the members of the English bar.

**MAILS FOR THE UNITED STATES** will in future be made up at Liverpool, to be forwarded by each of the Canadian mail-packets during the winter season, when those packets proceed to Portland instead of to Quebec. Letters for the United States intended to be forwarded in those mails must be specially directed "per Canadian Mail Packet." Letters, newspapers, &c., addressed to the United States, and dispatched by the Canadian mail-packets, will be chargeable with the same rates of postage as when forwarded by the British or United States mail-packets.

**THE "GOURRIER" PARIS CHURCH FUND.**—The Rev. William Goode and Mr. Thomas Winkworth, two of the trustees of this fund, had a preliminary interview with Mr. George A. Hamilton on Monday at the Treasury respecting the application of it towards the purchase of the chapel in Rue d'Aguesseau, under the Consular Act, and the endowment of a service in the French language for the use of Church of England Anglo-French residents in that city.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

There were extraordinary fêtes and rejoicings at Compiègne on Sunday and Monday to celebrate the fête of the Empress, the feast of St. Eugenius, which falls on November 15. It is customary to keep the eve of the fête with as much ceremony as the day itself. The sojourn at Compiègne (according to the Paris journals) continues to exercise the most happy influence upon the Emperor's health, and his Majesty was never better in his life.

Prince Napoleon, in consequence of the recent letter of the Emperor, has appointed a commission of three persons to make an investigation respecting the advantages and disadvantages of recruiting negroes on the western coast of Africa for the colonies. The Commission sat for the first time on Wednesday in the Palais Royal.

The trial of M. de Montalembert has been postponed from Nov. 17 to Nov. 24 (Wednesday next). The case was called on *pro forma* on Wednesday before the Sixth Chamber of the Correctional Tribunal. Count de Montalembert and M. Gouinot, the *gérant* of the *Correspondant*, were present. The President, Berthelin, announced the fact that the trial had been postponed for a week by arrangement with the Procureur Imperial. He then asked M. Dufaure whether he would certainly be ready to proceed on Wednesday, Nov. 24. M. Dufaure replied that both himself and M. Berryer would be prepared to argue the case on that day; and it was settled that it should come on at noon precisely. A letter from Paris states that M. de Montalembert receives numerous visits from all the Opposition, and from all parts of France letters expressive of the warmest sympathy. [We shall give next week a Portrait and Memoir of M. de Montalembert.]

The project noticed some months back of bringing a small river tributary to the Marne, in Champagne, bodily to Paris, preserving its present level, has been resumed by the Prefecture.

A marble bust of the King of Sardinia, by Marochetti, has been presented to the city of Paris by the Marquis de Villamarina, the Sardinian Ambassador, in the name of his Sovereign, in acknowledgment of the hospitality his Majesty met with during his visit there.

Fourteen statues are about to be placed in the niches of the four fronts of the court of the Louvre.

Several Jews have been appointed members of the General Council in Algeria. The Emperor and Prince Napoleon concur in thinking it useful and opportune to manifest by an act of the Government that the equality of religious beliefs is absolute and complete in the French law.

## SPAIN.

The Government has triumphed in almost all the second elections. MM. Escosura and Nocedal have been defeated.

There has been an earthquake at Seville, and some buildings have been damaged.

At Tarragona six murderers have been executed in presence of 20,000 persons.

On the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts several shipwrecks have occurred, in consequence of tempests.

The Riff pirates have made their submission to Brigadier Buceta, Commandant of the Spanish possessions on the coast of Africa.

Intelligence has been received from Cuba that the troubles at Tampico had assumed a serious character. The Captain-General had dispatched a naval division to demand the reimbursement of the sums extorted from the Spaniards, the restoration to liberty of those who had been arrested, as well as satisfaction for the outrages to which they had been subjected.

## PORTUGAL.

St. Ubes has been visited with a fearful earthquake. Severe shocks have been felt in other places, causing great damage.

## BELGIUM.

In the Belgian Senate on Friday the following reply of the King of the Belgians to the deputation who presented the address in reply to the Speech from the throne was communicated:—"Gentlemen,—I render homage to the zeal which animates the Senate for the public interests. I am much pleased with it. I thank you for the sentiments you express in the name of the Senate, and I accept with gratitude the assurance that you will give active and loyal support to my Government in solving the important questions which have to be submitted to the Legislature in the course of the session."

## PRUSSIA.

The Prince Regent has introduced to the Ministry of State his son, Prince Frederick William, who will for the future take part in the deliberations of the Council. The Prince von Hohenzollern had at first, it is stated, an intention to take the direction of the Department of the Marine, but it was afterwards decided that it should be confided to General von Bonin, the Minister of War. The new Ministry appears to be desirous of increasing the naval force of the country, and also to increase the war budget.

## UNITED STATES.

The steamer *Europa* arrived at Liverpool on Thursday.

The steamer *Indian* thence reached Quebec on the 1st inst.

Numerous State elections took place on the day before the *Europa* sailed. In Massachusetts the Republicans were triumphant, Mr. Banks being elected Governor in New Jersey and Michigan, the Republicans are also said to have been successful. The returns from New York are indefinite, but it was thought that the Republicans had elected their candidate for Governor.

A despatch, dated Washington, October 31, published in the *New York Herald*, states that the English and French Governments had addressed a formal note to the United States' Government, announcing their determination to force the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, as understood by them, in protecting the company, organised by M. Bely, for the construction of the interoceanic mail across the Isthmus of Nicaragua.

President Buchanan has issued a proclamation warning citizens against joining the filibustering expedition preparing against Nicaragua under Walker, enjoining all officers of Government to vigilance in repressing these illegal enterprises.

The British steam-ship *Valorous*, Captain Sir W. C. Aldham, K.C.B., left New York on Oct. 27 for Greytown, with Sir Gore Ouseley and family, and the Secretary of Legation. Sir Gore Ouseley goes out as British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on a special mission to Central America.

Yellow fever epidemic at New Orleans has ceased.

Highly important intelligence has been received from Oregon, in a letter from Lieutenant Tyler, of the army, to his father, residing in Hartford, Connecticut. The news is fifteen days later than any other received from that region, and was expressed to Fort Taylor, on the Snake River, near Walla Walla, by Indian runners. He states that the Spokan and Pelouse Indians had been defeated, after two days' fighting—the Spokan chief being captured by the troops, and 900 horses having been taken from the Pelouses. All the plunder which had been taken from Colonel Steptoe's command, in his unfortunate affair with these Indians, had been recovered, even to Colonel Steptoe's pistol, which was found on the person of an Indian who was killed. The army did not lose a man. Lieutenant Tyler considers the war in that quarter at an end, the Indians begging for peace, and complying with all the demands of the United States' authorities.

Dr. Francis Leiber, editor of the "American Encyclopedia," and author of many valuable works, has lately been driven from South Carolina because of an anti-slavery article he published fifteen or twenty years ago in the "Encyclopedia." He has long been professor of political economy and moral science in a South Carolina college; but the chivalry of the Palmetto State could not endure such a dangerous man, and he was compelled to leave. Columbia College has elected Dr. Leiber to a professorship.

**NAPLES.**—According to advices from Naples, just received, the property of the exiles or emigrants which was sequestered has been confiscated by a Royal decree, and will be distributed amongst the communes. There will not be any change in the Neapolitan Ministry, as stated.

**Galicia.**—A letter from Zalesziki, in Galicia, states that a few days ago some English engineers examined the River Dniester, near that place, in order to see if steamers could navigate it, and that they intended to continue their investigation to Okopy, on the Russian frontier.

**RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN NORWAY.**—Another case of religious persecution has occurred in Norway.—M. Lichte, a Catholic priest, of Christiania, has just been condemned to a fine of twenty rixdalers for having allowed a Protestant lady to abjure her faith, and having inscribed her on the list of his flock, without first obtaining the consent of the Lutheran clergy.

**RUSSIANS AT NICE.**—A correspondent at Nice, remarking on the presence of a great number of Russian families there, says:—"In fact, so strong is the Muscovite element here that Generals could be found in sufficient number to command all the armies of Europe, while the diplomatists out of place and Councillors of State would suffice to organise any number of conferences. As for Russian Princes and Princesses, they form an army in themselves, having for leaders the families of Soukousnetti, Mourawieff, Crousoff, Scripitzin, Barclay de Tolly, and Baggewood."

**THE UNITED PRINCIPALITIES.**—The new Caimacans of Wallachia, on taking office, have issued an inspiring address to the electors, exhorting them to exercise their newly-acquired privileges. In the course of the address they say:—"Brothers and Fellow-citizens,—The convention of the 19th of August opens to the United Principalities a new era of activity, and at the same time affords us an opportunity of displaying to Europe our patriotism, our love of justice, and our moderation. On your impartiality, your justice, your fear of God, depend the future prosperity of your country. We pray you, then, to appreciate properly the importance of the present moment. As the deputies to be elected will represent the whole nation, will speak and act for it, selfishness, party spirit, jealousy, and discord displayed by you would be a proof of the decline of our nation, and of shameful ingratitude towards the high Powers which, by the modifications in our constitution, have given us a striking proof of their kindness."

**THE HARVESTS IN THE NORTH OF EUROPE.**—We have strange news from the North. In the extreme north of Europe the summer has been as fine as in the centre and south. At Spitzbergen the heat was almost inconvenient, and in Lapland the season was extraordinarily fine. A letter from Quickjod, in the far north of Sweden, says:—"We have had in these parts an extraordinarily fine summer. The barley which was sown in the middle of May was cut in many places in the middle of August, which is a rare circumstance. Other grain also came to maturity in a much shorter time, and was larger and finer than usual. Of grass two crops have been obtained—one towards the end of August, the other in the second half of September. The pastures of the reindeer have also been very fine, and the animals have not suffered from maladies, and have not been exposed to attacks from wild beasts." The Norwegian journals say that in the most northern part, at a latitude of 70 degrees, the harvest of wheat and other grain took place at the beginning of August, which is unexampled. In both Sweden and Norway flowers, raspberries, gooseberries, and currants could be collected up to the middle of October; and at Helsingfors, in Finland, on the 10th of last month roses were blooming in the open air.

**INAUGURATION OF THE FIRST RAILWAY IN TURKEY.**—The first railway in Turkey—the line, seventy miles long, between Smyrna and Aidin—has been partially opened, and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe laid, on the 30th of October, the foundation-stone of the Smyrna station. A dinner followed the ceremony, and Lord Stratford, in a spirited speech, adverted to the resources and position of Turkey. After a reference to his own work in Turkey, and a claim that "duty and right principle had been ever the lodestars of his course," the noble speaker pointed out the peculiar resources of the Smyrna and Aidin Railway.—Lord Stratford de Redcliffe proceeded subsequently to Athens, where his Lordship was received with great honour by the King and Queen, who invited him to a grand state dinner. His Lordship intended remaining there about a week.

**TASMANIA.**—The Tasmanian Legislature was opened on the 7th of September. On that occasion the Governor, Sir H. Young, announced that bills would be introduced to provide for the more effectual audit of the public accounts, to enable the Council and Assembly to deal with questions of their own privilege, to render Government employes ineligible to a seat in Parliament, to vest in the Judges of the Supreme Court the powers of the Land Claims Commissioners, to legalise and regulate the establishment of volunteer corps for the defence of the colony, to endow prize scholarships for Tasmanian youths to pursue their studies at English universities, and to incorporate the provisions of the new Divorce Law and Fraudulent Trustees Act in colonial legislation.

**NEW "DIGGINGS" IN AUSTRALIA.**—The following is extracted from a letter dated Sydney, Sept. 11:—"There are some new diggings sprung up at the Fitzroy River, Port Curtis, which is on the northern boundary of Moreton Bay, that are causing immense excitement here. The principal diggings are surface. A 12lb. nugget has been found, together with 50oz., by one party. Sydney, we expect, will soon be deserted. It is confidently asserted by parties cognisant of the facts that the extent of gold-field in that district is over 100 miles in circumference. All the steamers, small coasting-vessels, &c., are engaged taking passengers, freight, &c., up there. It is reported that it will prove the richest gold-field in New South Wales."

**NEW ZEALAND.**—We learn from the *Southern Cross* that the New Zealand Parliament was prorogued on the 21st of August, after a laborious session of four months. The results of it are thus described by the Governor himself in his speech delivered on that occasion:—"The enactment of permanent laws to carry into effect the financial arrangements of the last session finally closes various irritating questions; whilst the provisions under which the provinces are henceforth to be charged with the local establishments of the general Government will prevent the recurrence of disagreement on financial grounds between the several divisions of the colony. The Act for regulating the management of waste lands of the Crown will accomplish an effective administration by the local authorities, under the supervision of the Government of the colony. Several Acts have been passed for the improvement of the administration of justice. The revision of the electoral laws has secured an improved system of registration, together with more complete provision for the impartial conduct of elections. The Act for constituting electoral districts will, to a certain extent, afford to districts rapidly increasing in wealth and population an opportunity of taking part in the legislation of the colony. The measures for extending to the aboriginal population the benefit of free local institutions promise to promote the civilisation of that portion of her Majesty's subjects. Much, however, depends upon the administration of those laws, and still more upon the capacity (as yet unproved) of the people for whom they have been framed. The Act which provides for the establishment of new provinces affords to the rising settlements of the country the same advantages of local government as are enjoyed by the existing provincial centres. I most heartily congratulate you on the progress of active industry throughout the country, and on the prosperous condition of all classes of the community."

**GOLD MINES IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, PROVINCE OF SAN LUIS.**—(From a Correspondent.)—On account of the recent discovery of gold-fields in the province of San Luis, your readers may, perhaps, be interested by the following details on the geographical position and mineral wealth of that part of the Argentine territory which is one of the fourteen provinces composing the Argentine Confederation; the others being Corrientes, Entrerios, Santa Fé, Cordova, Santiago del Estero, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, Catamarca, La Rioja, San Juan, Mendoza, and Buenos Ayres with Chaco. The province of San Luis has those of Cordova to the east, Mendoza to the west, San Juan to the north, and the desert (which divides it from that of Buenos Ayres) to the south. Its population is divided into two main districts. The one to the north of the town of San Luis (long about 64 deg. 40m., lat. about 33 deg. S.), capital of the province, and of the road to Chili, is situated between the Rivers Desaguadero and Quinto and their neighbouring mountains, called La Carolina towards the west, and La Varela towards the east. The ground in that district is alternately flat and hilly, and woods, lakes, and rivers are found in it. Its soil is various, and contains mines of different metals, such as gold, copper, argentiferous lead, iron, &c. The second inhabited district is to the south and south-east of San Luis, and near the River Quinto. It is an immense plain containing excellent pasture land, where formerly grazed millions of heads of cattle, which have become the prey of the Indians. Since 1832, the Indian raids having ceased, owing to the better organised defence of the Patagonian border, these fine plains begin again to be covered with grazing establishments. To the north of the plains are found the Carolina Mountains, which have given their name to the gold-mines which they contain. Auriferous soils are spread over an extent of country about sixty miles in length, from north to south, by about eighteen miles from east to west. Towards the south the gold is found in the valleys formed by the Rio Quinto, and towards the north in those of the Carolina Mountains. The richest valleys are Ronda, Arenilla, and Durazno. About six hundred persons, men, women, and children, are engaged in the search for gold, but with an incredible indifference, and with implements more than imperfect for certain seasons. They dig up the earth and wash it in wooden bowls. Nevertheless, they gather annually from 4500 to 5000 ounces of gold. None of those so employed seem to think of making a fortune, or even a comfortable position. They work scarcely sufficiently to gather enough to procure clothing and food. The province of San Luis contains also mines of copper and of argentiferous lead. These mines, which were worked in the time of the Spanish Government, have lately been explored again. The ore extracted from them is generally good. The mines of San Barboix and San Francisco yield from fifteen to thirty marks of silver for every 6000lb. of lead ore.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 9th says:—"The Court are still at Tsarsko-selo, where a round of amusements is taking place. French actors play every Sunday, and on Sunday the 6th the Emperor, after the performance, gave a grand ball."

There was a fall of snow at Rome on the 10th, which lasted upwards of an hour. This is the first instance known of snow falling at Rome so early in the season.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

**MANCHESTER ELECTION.**—The election of Mr. Bazley as member of Parliament for Manchester took place on Wednesday. The honourable gentleman was chosen without opposition, in presence of an audience of 600 who had assembled in St. Ann's-square.

**KOSSUTH IN EDINBURGH.**—On Tuesday night M. Kossuth delivered a lecture on "Hungary, in connection with the condition and general interests of Europe," in the Music Hall, which was well filled. Mr. Charles Cowan, M.P., presided. At the conclusion of the lecture a cordial vote of thanks was passed to M. Kossuth.

**NOVEL APPLICATION OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.**—A gentleman in Bristol, having occasion to consult his physician, who resides in London, did so by electric telegraph. The physician immediately telegraphed back to a Bristol chemist a prescription, which was dispensed and delivered.

**SALES OF LAND IN SCOTLAND.**—The Earl of Kintore has purchased the compact small estate of Balbithan, in the parish of Keith Hall, from Mr. Abernethy Gordon. The purchase price is £23,500. The property of Wester Fintray has also been sold to the same nobleman by the Skene Trust—purchase price £35,000. Both the properties march with the Kintore lands.

**MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE EARL OF ELLESMERE.**—On Wednesday the foundation-stone of the monument to the memory of the late Earl of Ellesmere, raised by public subscription, was publicly laid at Worsley, near the family residence. We intend to give an engraving of this monument next week, when we shall fully describe the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone.

**A DROMEDARY FOR HOLYROOD PARK.**—The Scotsman informs us that the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Y Field Battery of Royal Artillery, commanded by Major Yelverton, before leaving Leith Fort for India, offered for her Majesty's acceptance a fine dromedary, which they captured from the Russians, and brought home with them from the Crimea. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the animal, and to order that it be kept at Holyrood.

**STEPHENSON MEMORIAL SCHOOLS.**—The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of some schools in memory of the late George Stephenson, at Willington, near Newcastle, took place on Tuesday, amidst some cold, the village and neighbourhood being all astir, the inhabitants cutting each other in their endeavours to do honour to the occasion. The site contains a quarter of an acre, with a good frontage of 100 feet, and was the present of the Corporation of Newcastle. The building will consist of school-rooms for boys, girls, and infants, with a house for the master and mistress attached—all commodious and possessing every requirement.

**THE "FUNNY PULPIT."**—The Birmingham Gazette gives the following account of lectures to working men, the headings of which, to use the mildest terms, display more originality than propriety, and a flippancy bordering on profanity:—Sunday afternoon lectures to the working classes have been resumed in several places. The Rev. A. Mursell has lectured at Manchester, the last two Sundays, on "Stand at Ease" and "Lodgings to Let." At Huddersfield the Rev. J. Hanson has been lecturing from "Breath of Promise;" and at Halifax the Rev. W. Walters has taken as subjects, "Love's Labour Lost," and "Light of Other Days."

**PUBLIC DRINKING-FOUNTAINS FOR SALFORD.**—The Waterworks Committee of the Salford Corporation determined, some time since, upon the recommendation of the Mayor (W. Harvey, Esq.), to erect six public drinking-fountains in that borough. The Mayor proposed to supply them at his own cost; but the committee, finding that, by the Waterworks Act of 1850, they were authorised to erect public fountains, resolved to construct them at the expense of the Corporation. They are now being manufactured; and they will differ from those already erected in Liverpool and elsewhere by having at the base a trough at which dogs may drink.

**PROPOSED MONUMENT TO MATTHEW HENRY.**—On Monday evening a public meeting was held in the Chester Music Hall, under the presidency of the Mayor, Mr. P. S. Humberston, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of perpetuating the memory of the late Rev. Matthew Henry, the celebrated Bible commentator, who spent twenty-five years of his life in that city, and whose chapel still remains one of the most interesting relics to be seen in Chester. It was resolved that a subscription should be set on foot, to erect a monument in that city, found one or more scholarships at Oxford, and print a cheap edition of his celebrated commentary.

**THE MEDWAY.**—The condition of the River Medway in the neighbourhood of Chatham dockyard has recently been brought before the notice of the authorities, and steps are being taken to adopt such measures as shall arrest the further filling up of the channel, the shoals in which are accumulating so rapidly that in a few years it will be impossible for a line-of-battle-ship to be brought up to this dockyard. A public meeting of the inhabitants of Chatham has been convened by Mr. Budden, the High Constable, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed expedient. The Lords of the Admiralty have likewise had their attention called to the matter.

**THE PORTSMOUTH FORTIFICATIONS.**—The guns on the fortifications of Portsmouth have been sealed and painted, and a small pyramid of shot placed near each; and much attention has been given of late to the extension of the outworks of the town, a profile of new lines intended to be thrown up from Hillsea to Fort Cumberland having been for some months standing. For these new lines alone a vote is asked for £135,000. At Gosport, also, much attention has for some time been devoted to rendering that shore thoroughly protected by advanced lines, extending from Elson, above Hardway, down to Brown-down, nearly opposite to Osborne. Fort Elson, at the first-named place, had been built at a cost of nearly £46,000; and Fort Gomer, at the latter place, at an expense of £92,000; while a chain of intermediate forts has been erected, or is in process of completion, at an expense of £300,000, as on the estimate. Fort Gomer will be speedily garrisoned by artillery.

**ROMSEY CHURCH ORGAN.**—The ancient abbey church of Romsey, Hants—reputed as the most perfect existing specimen of Norman architecture in the kingdom, and reckoned as one of the largest of our parish churches—was a few years ago restored at a large outlay, and, in the course of its restoration, the gallery, which held an old and worthless organ, was demolished. The parishioners have just now made a generous and united effort, and placed within the walls of their noble church a new organ specially erected for the building. The instrument has been built by Mr. J. W. Walker, of London, from a specification by the Rev. Sir Frederick A. Gore Ouseley, Bart. (who has besides contributed a mixture stop), and is one which reflects the highest credit on the builder. The new organ was opened on Friday, the 12th instant, in the presence of a large congregation, which included Viscount Palmerston (whose seat at Broadlands is in this parish), a company of his Lordship's visitors, and the neighbouring gentry and clergy. Choral service was performed on the occasion, and a sermon was afterwards preached by the Rev. T. Garner, Rector of Trinity, Marylebone.

**REWARDS OF MERIT BY THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.**—His Majesty has been pleased to award silver medals of honour of the first class, and diplomas, to David Williams, Penny Back; David Williams, Rock Cottage; and Daniel Davies, Pant; all of the Ferryside, in the county of Carmarthen, for services rendered by them to the crew of the French merchant ship *Topyaz*, wrecked on Towyn Sands, Pembrey, in Carmarthen Bay, in February last. The awards were transmitted by the French Government to the Lords Committee of Privy Council for Trade, and by their Lordships to Henry Thomas, Esq., Collector of her Majesty's Customs at this port, for presentation, which event came off at the Ferryside, near Carmarthen, a few days back. Mr. Thomas, in a very neat and appropriate speech, and with much feeling, addressed the recipients, and expressed the high sense entertained of their services by the Emperor, as also by their Lordships; and hoped that the medals and diplomas would be preserved as heirlooms in the families, and would tend to stimulate them and others to future acts of humanity. Mr. Fray, Vice-Consul for France at that port, then thanked the men on behalf of the Emperor, and explained that first-class medals are only awarded in cases of gallantry and devotion. Mr. Luckraft, the Harbour-master, stated that it was his pleasing duty to inform the men that the Commissioners of the Berry Navigation, as a slight token of their heroic conduct, had requested him to present £2 to each of them. The medals were then suspended to the buttonhole of their coats, and the proceedings terminated with three hearty cheers, and one cheer more for Napoleon III., Emperor of the French.

**LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.**—On Sunday afternoon the brig *Felicity*, of Lynn, from Hartlepool, with coals, went on shore on Filey Sands, opposite the town, during the heavy gale of wind which has been blowing on that coast from the eastward. The life-boat of the Royal National Life-boat Institution stationed at Filey was immediately manned by fourteen men and launched before the vessel took the ground; the boat succeeded in taking off her crew, consisting of seven men, who were in half an hour afterwards safely landed on the beach. The gallant crew of the life-boat have been paid £14 by the Life-boat Institution for their prompt and valuable services. This life-boat station is one of the most complete on the coast. The life-boat coxswain and his crew are thoroughly conversant with the qualities of their life-boat, which has repeatedly been instrumental in saving the lives of poor shipwrecked sailors.—The life-boat of the institution stationed a few miles south of this place, at Bridlington Quay, was also signalled out on Monday morning, at half-past four, to the assistance of the crew of the brig *Amfley*, from Rotterdam for Shields, which likewise stranded during a heavy gale of wind near Barmston. The life-boat was drawn as soon as possible by a number of horses to the spot, which is about five miles from Bridlington. It was found, however, on her arrival that the ship's crew had landed in their own boats, with the assistance of the coast-guard and others, on the beach. This life-boat has also often been successfully used in saving life from wrecks. The National Life-boat Institution has decided to station a small single-banked surf life-boat at Yarmouth, to be used on occasions when wrecks come on the beach.

**CALAMITOUS ACCIDENT AT THE EARL OF BRADFORD'S.**—The *Wolverhampton Chronicle* records a lamentable accident which has happened in the family of the Earl of Bradford, at Weston. While Lady Newport, who had just arrived at the family seat, was engaged in conversation with the Ladies Lucy and Harriet Bridgman, the dress of the latter caught fire, and her sister was also enveloped in flames in the vain endeavour to render her assistance. They both lie in a most deplorable condition.

**A BOILER EXPLOSION,** connected with the heating apparatus belonging to the Independent Calvinist chapel erected about five years ago in Rycroft (on the road leading to Guide Bridge), Ashton-under-Lyne, occurred about four o'clock on Saturday afternoon last, resulting in the deaths of two women, several persons being scalded.

**ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION IN TIPPERARY.**—A desperate attempt at assassination has occurred in Tipperary. On Monday afternoon, as Samuel Murray Gason, Esq., D.L., J. P., was returning home, he was fired at from behind a hedge, and his coat and vest perforated with slugs. Mr. Gason lost a good deal of blood. The ruffian who fired at him had been dismissed from his employment. It is not believed that this outrage had any connection with the Ribbon conspiracy.

**A MISTAKE.**—At a recent wedding-breakfast in Liverpool the bride's father handed to her a note for £1000, which (says the *Liverpool Advertiser*) the lady very properly transferred to her husband. He deposited it in his waistcoat pocket along with a £5 note, intended for the officiating clergyman. Before departing for the wedding tour the bridegroom handed the clergyman one of the notes for his services, and gave the other note to his father for safe keeping. On his arrival at home the clergyman (so the story goes) presented his wife with the note, as he had previously promised to do, for the purpose of purchasing a new dress. Her astonishment was great, on unfolding the note, to find the amount was £1000. Of course the mistake was immediately repaired.

**FATAL AFFRAY WITH POACHERS.**—On Wednesday morning, at two o'clock, a terrible encounter took place between gamekeepers and poachers on the estate of Richard Watt, Esq., of Bishop Burton, a small village three miles from Beverley. A gamekeeper, named Jacques, was killed by gunshot; a watcher, named Barrow, so seriously wounded on the head and face that he was declared by the medical men to be rapidly sinking; and a third received so much shot in his abdomen as to render impossible his removal to give evidence; his case is one of danger. Ten or twelve poachers were engaged in the affray. By about five o'clock intelligence of the event was received by the Chief Constable of Hull, who immediately caused all the approaches to the town to be watched. About seven o'clock five men were met entering the town from Beverley-road. Two of these men, named Charles Franklin and Thomas Johnson, one of whom is a Lincolnshire man, while the other belongs to Hull, had upon them two nets, with sticks and other implements of poaching, and were carrying three hares; and they also had with them two dogs. They were taken into custody. The other three were allowed to depart.

**CAREER OF AN INVENTOR.**—At the Nottingham Bankruptcy Court, a few days ago, Joseph Skerchley, described as a daggermaker, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, came up for his certificate. Mr. Enfield, who represented the assignees, said the case was a very curious one, the debts were heavy, and the assets had produced nothing, except the sale of the furniture. The bankrupt's embarrassments appeared to have arisen in this way: About ten years ago he made an improvement in the manufacture of pipes, and sold a moiety of the invention. Some time afterwards he had reason to distrust the person who bought it, and he repurchased the moiety for £1000. He was unable to raise the whole of that amount, but paid £350 down, and gave bills for the balance. Soon afterwards he sold the invention for £20,000 to a person who intended to carry it out in England; but the Pipemakers' Company offered such an opposition that the attempt broke down, and the sale went off. The bankrupt, however, was unwilling to come to the Bankruptcy Court, so as to sacrifice the hope of getting this £20,000; and, in the meantime, he incurred great liabilities in staying off payment of the balance of the £1000, which had placed him in his present position. The invention had since been carried into France, where it was now being worked; and the pipes were brought to England, where, after paying a heavy import duty, they undersold the manufacturers in this country. This showed that there was a real *bond fide* value in the invention, which justified the bankrupt in depending upon it. His books had been well kept. The Court granted a third-class certificate.

**FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.**—The local papers record the occurrence of a dreadful accident at the works of the Thrybergh Coal Company, Kilmhurst, near Rotherham, on Friday week, by which the lives of two men were sacrificed, and that of a third terribly jeopardised. It appears that a new shaft is being sunk on the premises of the company, and that the nature of the strata to be excavated renders blasting operations necessary. On the day above mentioned three men, named Hurst, Dyson, and Jagger, were lowered into the aperture to make preparations for blasting; they laid the powder and lighted the fuse, and then signalled to be drawn up, at the same time getting into the bucket or cage by which they were to ascend. The signal not being responded to, Dyson got out of the cage to repeat it, as they were in imminent danger from the explosion of the blast. Just as he got out, however, the cage began to move up. Dyson, to save himself, clutched desperately at the receding machine, which caused it to oscillate violently, and soon afterwards it caught against some obstruction in the shaft and capsize. Dyson and Hurst fell to the bottom, but Jagger clung to the rope and succeeded in reaching the top, but before he did so the powder below exploded, and the two unfortunate men in the shaft were blown to pieces. Their remains, which were scattered in all directions, were recovered very shortly after the catastrophe by Jagger and a party of men who descended the shaft, and were removed to the Ship Inn, Kilmhurst, where an inquest was held by Mr. Badge on the following day, and a verdict of "Accidental death" returned.

Miss Augusta Manning's annual autumnal concert will take place at the Otlands Park Hotel, Weybridge, on Friday evening, Dec. 3.

Mr. M. Bentley, Paymaster of Contingencies, has just been appointed Prize Cashier also, on the retirement of Mr. Glog.

**ADVANCE IN ELECTRICAL SCIENCE.—THE ATLANTIC CABLE.**—Among the interesting papers recently read before the British Association at Leeds was one upon an improved induction coil, by Mr. W. Ladd, of Chancery-lane, who, it appears, has been rather extensively engaged in the manufacture of such machines. He stated that his object had been to obtain the greatest results from three-mile coils, that length of wire producing sufficient power for all ordinary purposes. The best insulating medium he found to be the thinnest gutta-percha. In developing the power of his machine much depended upon the perfection of the contact breaker, and which, in the instrument exhibited, was capable of retaining contact until the whole of the magnetism was obtained, and likewise capable of breaking contact as soon as the smallest quantity was induced. With a five-cell battery he could produce sparks ranging from half an inch to four inches in air. The machine exhibited in action contained six miles of wire, and, worked with the same battery, gave six inch-and-a-quarter sparks. The position which the induction-coil is taking in this electrical age is one of considerable importance: it has awakened new philosophical ideas, and is being successfully applied to practical purposes of the highest advantage to mankind. For blasting, his three-mile coil could fire fifty charges simultaneously. Mr. Ladd states that machines of comparatively small compass could be constructed of ample power to obviate the necessity of employing such ponderous machines, and still more ponderous batteries, as those used to work the Atlantic cable.

**THE IONIAN ISLANDS.**—A long and elaborate official document has been published from the pen of Sir John Young, the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. The purport of this long paper, which is in the form of a despatch to the home Government, may be stated in a few words. It advises in the plainest terms that the Protectorate over five of the islands—Cephalonia, Zante, Ithaca, Santa Maura, and Cerigo—shall be given up, and the islands declared part of the neighbouring kingdom of Greece. In return for this concession to the desires of the people, he thinks that we might convert Corfu and Paxo into Crown colonies, with forms of administration best fitted to places retained only for military purposes.—The following letter in reference to this document has been written from the Colonial Office by Mr. H. Drummond Wolff:—"I am directed to inform you that the recent publication of two despatches from the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands took place without the knowledge or sanction, direct or indirect, of her Majesty's Government, and that from the time of their appearance strict inquiry has been in progress into the manner in which they became public." The *Daily News*, which was the first to publish the documents, says,—"The documents referred to were sent to us under cover of an official envelope, with a request for their publication, by a person communicating his name and address. On inquiry, it was ascertained that the name and address were genuine, and the person communicating them again placed them unconditionally at our disposal. The despatches of Sir John Young were accompanied by other papers to which an equal importance is attached by the Colonial Office. On being made aware that the despatches had been published without the sanction of the Government we withheld the remaining documents from publication, and have since handed them over to the Colonial Office." The following are the area and population, according to the last census, in the several Ionian Islands, viz.:—Corfu, 227 square miles; males, 37,796; females, 37,736; aliens and strangers, 9700. Cephalonia, 511 square miles; males, 33,524; females, 31,937; aliens and strangers, 1993. Zante, 161 square miles; males, 20,757; females, 17,870; strangers, 436. Santa Maura, 156 square miles; males, 10,678; females, 9365; strangers, 104. Ithaca, 44 square miles; males, 5936; females, 5412. Cerigo, 186 square miles; males, 7016; females, 5991; strangers, 52; and Paxo, 26 square miles; males, 2729; females, 2296; strangers, 45; being a total of 1041 square miles, and a population of males and females of 241,493, out of which there are 49,503 who follow agricultural, 7989 manufacturing, and 6924 commercial pursuits.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

**MAJOR-GENERAL NICHOLAS PENNY, C.B., A.D.C. TO THE QUEEN.**

This very distinguished officer was born at Weymouth, in Dorsetshire, on the 12th of March, 1790; and at the age of sixteen obtained his first commission as Ensign in the East India Company's 14th Regiment of Native Infantry. Promoted to be a Lieutenant in 1812, he commenced active service, in 1815, against the mountaineers of Nepal. The arduous campaign did not terminate till 1816, and the following year ushered in the still more memorable expedition against the Pindarrees, where Lieutenant Penny, with his regiment, took a forward part; and was subsequently engaged in some smaller affairs and the capture of several forts, till, in 1823, sickness, from fatigue and exposure, compelled him to retire for a time to Europe. Returning soon to India, he was present at the siege of Bhurtpoor, under Lord Combermere, in 1825. Having attained the rank of Captain, he was appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General to the Second Division, under the command of Major-General Sir Jasper Nicolls. He was for his conduct on this occasion publicly thanked in division orders, and obtained a Brevet Majority. He became a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1841. He was again busily engaged in repelling the hostile irruptions of the Sikhs into the British territory in 1845. He commanded the Nussuree Battalion of Goorkhas, and his cool and conspicuous gallantry at Aliwal elicited the approval of his commander, Sir Harry Smith, and of the Governor-General of India. Lieutenant-Colonel Penny had a brigade at the battle of Sobraon; and, though receiving a severe contusion, he never for a moment quitted his command, and contributed much to the success of the day. He received the cross of the Bath. Penny behaved with his usual spirit and ability at the sanguinary conflict of Chillianwallah and the more successful engagement at Goojerat. On account of his services in this campaign Brigadier Penny was made Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. He afterwards held in succession important brigade commands at Umballah, Jullundur, and Sealkote; and in 1857 Penny, then a Major-General, commanded the Meerut Division. At the latter end of April, 1858, the column under his command being required to co-operate with the Commander-in-Chief in the approaching campaign in Rohilcund, Major-General Penny at once crossed the Ganges, and on the 29th of April, hearing that a rebel force was in his vicinity, made a night march to surprise it. It was on this occasion that the further career of this gallant and enterprising officer was brought to an untimely and much-lamented close. Marching in front of and leading his advanced guard, while yet dark, on the morning of the 30th of April, a sudden volley from an unseen enemy took fatal effect, and Penny, who had been all his life a soldier, and a true and good one, died the soldier's and the hero's death. His loss was deeply felt by his superiors, whose friendly confidence he commanded, and by those who served under him, whose esteem and affection he had permanently won.

## THE DEAN OF ELY.

**THE VERY REV. DR. GEORGE PEACOCK, D.D., Dean of Ely,** whose death has just occurred after a long and serious illness, was educated at Trinity College, where he graduated in 1813, when he came out Second Wrangler, the Senior Wrangler of the year being Sir John Herschel. He took his M.A. degree in 1816, and that of D.D. per litteras regias in 1839, in which year he was presented to the Deanery of Ely. He was at that time Fellow of Trinity College. In 1839 he was presented by the Dean and Chapter to the small living of Wentworth, near Ely, and this, with the Deanery and the Lowndean Professorship of Astronomy in the University of Cambridge, he held up to the time of his death. Dr. Peacock was Prolocutor of the last convocation of the province of Canterbury, and conducted the business in so able and courteous a manner as to receive the warmest thanks of the ecclesiastical body. He would have been re-elected on the assembling of the present convocation had it not been that ill-health compelled him to decline the intended honour.

## LADY FRANCES MAYNARD.

**LADY FRANCES JULIA MAYNARD,** wife of Colonel the Hon. Charles Henry Maynard, only son of Viscount Maynard, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Essex, died at Sthern Hall, Walthamstow, on the anniversary of her birthday, the 4th inst., to the deep affliction of her husband and relatives, and to the grief of all who knew her. Lady Frances had just completed her thirty-seventh year. She was the youngest child of James, Baron Glenlyon, and his wife, the Lady Emily Percy, fifth daughter of Hugh, second Duke of Northumberland, and was the youngest sister of the present Duke of Atholl. Her Ladyship, who, with her brother, Colonel Lord James Murray, and her sister, Lady Charlotte D'Ewes-Granville, was raised to the rank and precedence of a Duke's issue, was married on the 16th January, 1840, to the Hon. Charles Henry Maynard, the heir apparent of the viscountcy of Maynard.

**DEATH OF MR. HATCHARD.**—Our obituary of this day (says the *Guardian*) contains an announcement of the death of Mr. Thomas Hatchard, the eminent publisher, of Piccadilly. One who knew him well writes that he was a man of earnest unostentatious piety, as a master kind and liberal, ever treating those under him with the greatest consideration; there was no house in the same business where it was considered a greater privilege to be. His charity was unobtrusive; but, blessed with affluence, he was the humble means of distributing largely the bounty bestowed upon him to a large circle of poor of every grade; by these his loss will be severely felt, and by no class of persons more than that much-neglected and too often despised, the poor governess, to whom, following the example of his father, he always showed the greatest sympathy and regard.

**MR. ROBERT OWEN** died on Wednesday morning at Newton, Monmouthshire, his native place. The deceased was in his eighty-eighth year; and at the time of his death there were with him his son, Mr. Robert Dale Owen, and his favourite daughter, Mrs. Bugden.

**WILLS, AND BEQUESTS.**—The will and three codicils of Sir C. Des Vaux, Bart., of Belgrave-square and Leamington, who died on the 28th of September, 1858, at Silwood House, Brighton, was proved in the London Court of Probate on the 16th of November by the executors, Sir Henry William Des Vaux, Bart., of Drakelow, Derby, the son, and Henry W. Wickham, Esq., of Kirklees Hall, Yorkshire, the nephew. The personality sworn under £300,000. The will and second codicil are of great length, the bequests numerous. The will is dated 10th March, 1853, and the first codicil on the 6th of June following. The latter is in the testator's own handwriting, giving thereby many specific bequests, and concludes with an expression of an earnest hope that he might attain eternal life. Sir Charles has made a liberal provision for his family by both marriages. To his relict Lady Cecilia he has bequeathed a large annuity for life, in addition to her settlement, and the residence at Leamington; bequeaths to his valet Adkins an annuity of £50, besides a legacy of £150; and legacies and annuities to other of his servants; and £100 to St. George's Hospital, Knightsbridge. The legacies to be paid out of the personality. The plate is left to his eldest son, Sir Henry, who is appointed the residuary legatee. The second and third codicils were made this year, one on the 8th of January, and the last on the 24th of August.—Special letters of administration with the will annexed of the Dowager Marchioness Townshend, relict of the Most Hon. George Ferrars Marquis Townshend, and wife of James Laidler, Esq., were granted by the London Court of Probate to the husband, the sole executor, to whom her Ladyship has bequeathed her property under settlement, then £25,000 Navy Five per Cent Annuities; also the property under the wills of her father and mother, and all other property she may have acquired. The will is dated 28th of February, 1856.

**MARYLAND.**—(To the Editor.)—In your notice of Baltimore, last week, you justly express a doubt that Maryland was named after Queen Mary. It was named after Mary Calvert, wife of Lord Baltimore, as may be seen in his travels, which were published afterwards in Italian.—JOHN CALVERT, F.G.S.

**PHOTOGRAPHY.**—The following particulars of a new dry collodion process have been communicated by Messrs. Murray and Heath, of Piccadilly:—The Rev. J. Lawson Sisson, who resides at Lausanne, and whose excellent "turpentine-waxed paper" negatives are well known to photographers, has communicated to us a new "dry" collodion process. As this process is certain and simple—even more so than the "Fothergill" process, which you published some months since, and as the specimens we have seen enable us to say that it is unquestionably successful, we ask leave, through your columns, to give the following description of the manipulation. The plates which it is intended to prepare being properly cleaned, proceed thus. Have four dishes of the usual kind: in three of them put sufficient filtered rain water (distilled water would be better) to thoroughly cover a plate, in the fourth dish put about the same quantity of raspberry syrup and water, in the proportions of 3oz. of syrup to 3oz. of distilled water (the raspberry syrup, which there are chemical reasons for using, is that usually sold by confectioners). Arrange the dishes side by side, the syrup-dish being last. A plate is then coated and sensitised in the ordinary manner, and is put, film upwards, in the first water-dish. A second plate is coated and sensitised, and, when ready to be lifted from the nitrate bath, the first plate is removed to the second water-dish, the second plate being put in the first water-dish. A third plate is then prepared, and plates 1 and 2 moved on to the adjoining dishes; then a fourth plate is sensitised, and at this stage plate 1 is immersed in the syrup-dish, and plates 2 and 3 in the second and third water-dishes. After preparing a fifth plate, plate 1 is ready to be lifted from the syrup-dish, and is then placed upright upon blotting-paper, to drain and dry. In this order the process is continued, the time required for coating and sensitising a plate measuring exactly the time any other plate shall remain in one of the four dishes. The plates will keep as long, and, in use, are quite as sensitive, as those prepared by any of the existing keeping processes; there are no blistering or albumen difficulties, nor is any special condition of collodion or bath requisite. Mr. Sisson uses the ordinary pyrogallic developer, merely, in the first place, putting for a few seconds a little water on the negative.

CAPTAIN URQUHART'S  
LIFE-PRESERVING RAFT.

A CRAFT, attracting attention by its singular appearance, has been lately experimented on by the inventor, Captain W. Urquhart, of New York, on the Thames.

This new life-preserving apparatus is composed of mattresses connected in such a manner as to form a raft. These mattresses are intended at the same time as beds for the crew and passengers. Each of them is composed of an impervious envelope of gutta-percha, containing another, of common canvas, filled with cork shavings, cut in such a manner as to make them very elastic. A valve placed at one of the corners of the outer envelope allows it to be inflated with air, which enables the mattress to carry a much greater weight, and at the same time it is more comfortable to lie upon. Eight straps with buckles at their ends enables any one to connect them without error or difficulty; a rope, placed at about a quarter of the length of each mattress, and passing simultaneously side-ways, is used to strengthen the apparatus, and to lash the provisions and watercasks, giving at the same time a hold to the survivors. The experiment has proved that a raft of small dimension may easily sail even to windward by the addition of masts and sails, that might be borrowed from the long-boat.

The apparatus, when constructed on a large scale, would be of great service in saving the crews and passengers of a ship in case of fire, collision, or stranding. It might be made use of also to land and embark troops, artillery, and war materials.

The inventor has experimented very successfully in New York and Paris, in which latter place he has been awarded two gold medals. Wishing to test fully the efficiency of his raft, he in-



CAPTAIN URQUHART EXPERIMENTING WITH HIS LIFE-PRESERVING RAFT ON THE THAMES

tended a fortnight ago to cross the Channel on it from Calais to Dover, but was prevented by the Mayor of Calais.

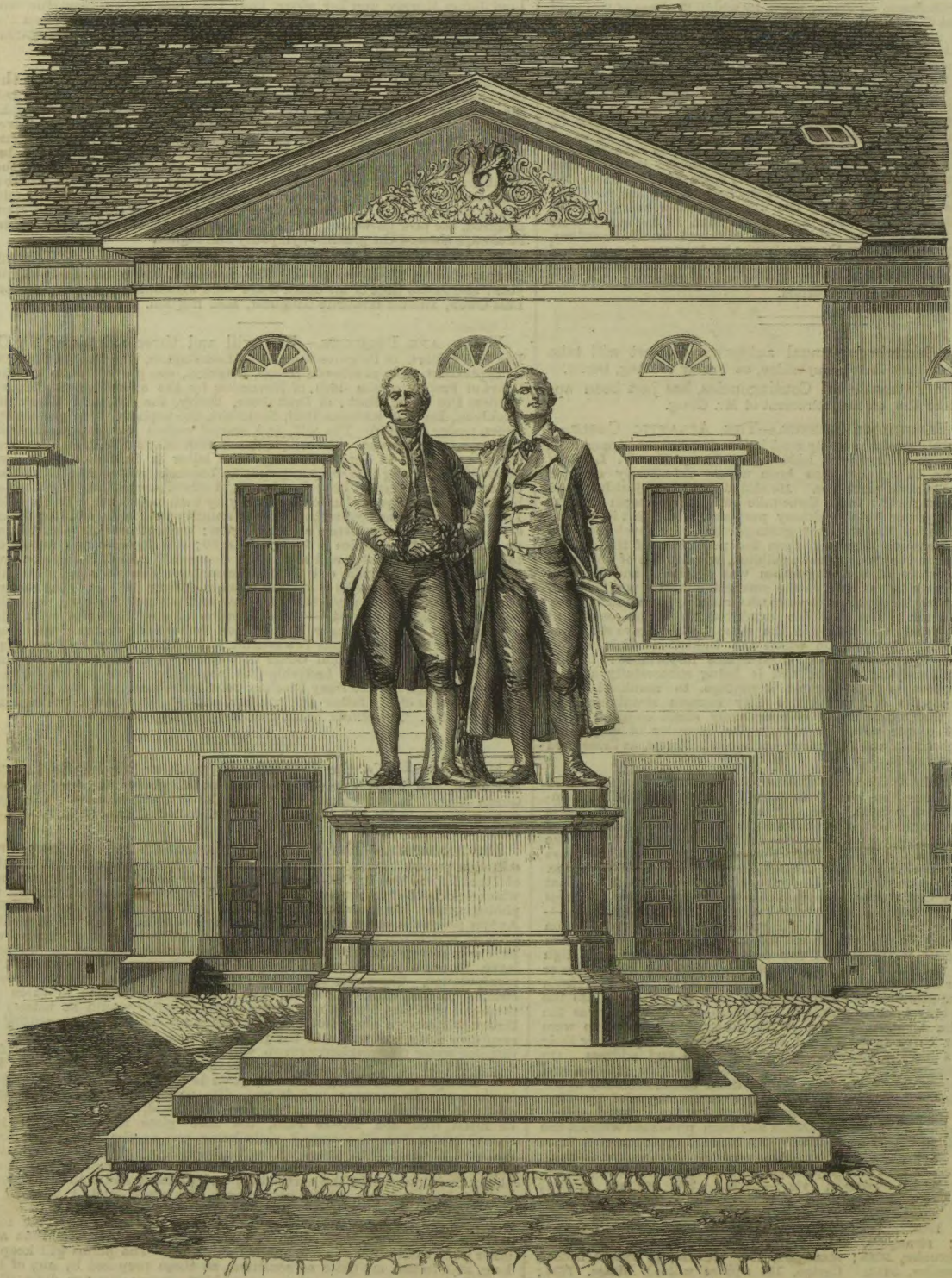
The accompanying Sketch represents the raft, composed of nineteen mattresses, and cutter-rigged.

ANCIENT FRAGMENTS OF  
THE GUILDHALL.

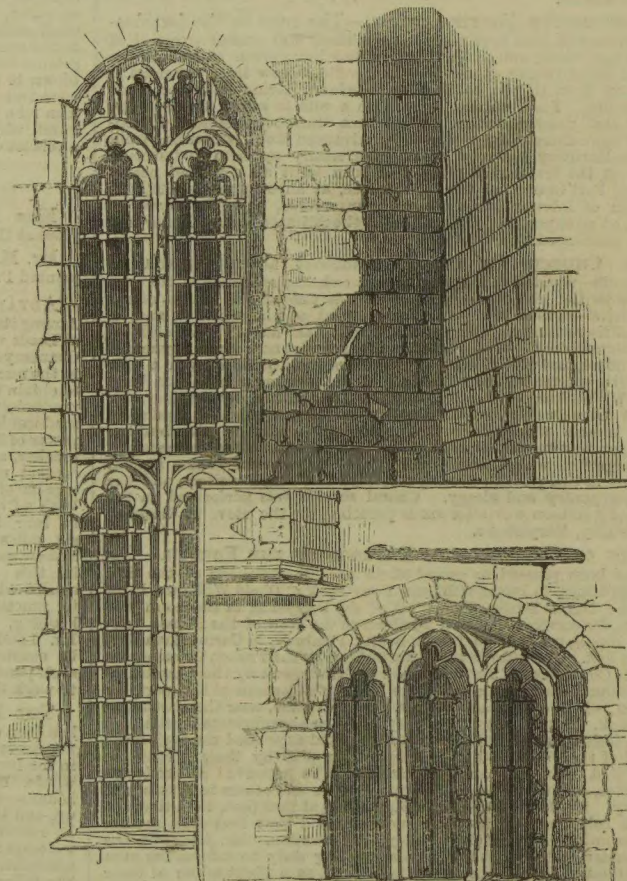
INDEPENDENT of its front, of the most impure and "Strawberry-hill Gothic," the very inferior stained glass, and other imperfections of its exterior, the Guildhall, that far-famed place of City festivities, must be ranked amongst the chief "lions" of the metropolis, and few visitors think of neglecting to have an interview with "Gog and Magog," those curious and in some respects clever examples of the carving of about the period of Charles II.'s reign, which was a that time, and for about a century afterwards, so extensively applied to ships, street signs, and some descriptions of furniture. The monuments in this hall are a great attraction, and they deserve to be so, for some of them have high artistic merit, and are eminently associated besides. Although the Guildhall of London of the times of Whittington and those of more ancient worthies has, with the exception of a few fragments, disappeared, there is still, within the present walls, a pleasant recollection of the struggles which have for centuries been made, at any rate on this spot, for those national privileges and liberties of which we have so much reason to be proud. In speaking of the City Corporation at the present day we are too liable to overlook the skilful bargains they have made with needy Kings, the large sums of money they have expended for useful rights, and how manfully they have often stood forward against oppression.

In the Guildhall from a very remote period nearly every King and Queen of England has been feasted, and other events of much importance have been celebrated; and, although the building has not either the architectural merits of those beautiful structures which have recently been erected in Liverpool, Leeds, and some other towns, nor has it the picturesque beauty which there would have been, provided the ancient hall had been spared, still it is a spacious and in some respects a noble interior, which, at a small but judicious expenditure, might be very much improved.

At the time of the Great Fire the new hall, which had been erected in the fifteenth century, was so greatly damaged that a very large portion had to be rebuilt; notwithstanding, the large crypt below the hall, and much of the masonry of this date, remain so covered with stucco or by other buildings that they are not easily to be discovered. The niches and tracery below the window, at the dais, are of old workmanship; and on the south side of the



STATUES OF GOETHE AND SCHILLER AT WEIMAR.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



WINDOW AND BUTTRESS.

WINDOW OF THE CRYPT.

## ANCIENT FRAGMENTS OF THE LONDON GUILDHALL.

hall a small doorway leads to a sort of covered passage, where the ancient fragment now engraved has been sketched. The other is one of the windows of the crypt, near the bottom of the steps leading to the City architect's and some other offices. The crypt, as most of our readers know, has been partly converted into a kitchen, where, on Lord Mayor's-day and other festivals, huge "barons" of beef, and such like pieces de resistance, are roasted and boiled—not with the great log-fires used before Queen Elizabeth's time, nor even with the "sea-coal" which was somewhat objected to by that Sovereign, but by the more modern application of gas-jets.

It has been recommended elsewhere, and we also would take this opportunity, to advocate the consideration by the Corporation of the need there is for the restoration of the vaulted roof of the hall, the removal of the present stained glass, and the use of such means as will have the effect of relieving the fine groups of statuary in a better manner than at present.



TESTIMONIAL TO MR. FULLER.

## TESTIMONIAL TO MR. FULLER.

THE testimonial which we have engraved was intended to be presented to the late Mr. Elliott Fuller, of Rose Hill, but, his death occurring before the completion of the work, it was decided by the subscribers that it should be presented to his son, Mr. Fuller Meyrick, as a memento of their admiration of his father.

The group represents a party of hop-gatherers during the harvest, from sketches made upon the spot by Mr. Gastenau. The figures are particularly happy, and the different implements used by the labourers are exact models of the originals.

As a work of art it is worthy of notice, and reflects much credit on the manufacturers, Messrs. Widdowson and Veale, Strand. The testimonial bears the following inscription:—

To AUGUSTUS ELLIOTT FULLER (of Rose Hill), Esq., from a number of the Electors of the Eastern Division of the County of Sussex, in testimony of the honest and unfailing performance of his duties as Member for East Sussex, from August, 1841, to March, 1857.

## THE AKALIS TOWER, UMRITZIR.

FOR whatever purpose this elegant and fanciful building was erected, its present name is derived from a circumstance in the war of the Sikhs, when a band of Akalis (those furious fanatics, in their blue dresses and bands and chains of steel, who had constituted themselves the guardians of the tank and temple) were pursued here after the city was taken, and driven from floor to floor till the remnant finally precipitated themselves from the summit rather than yield and confess themselves vanquished.

## THE STATUES OF GOETHE AND SCHILLER.

WEIMAR, situated on the Ilm, is the residence of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, and capital of his dominions. It has lost its claim to its former appellation of the Athens of the North since the deaths of Goethe, Schiller, Wieland, Herder, and other men of genius and learning, who, though not natives of the duchy, resided there by invitation of the late Duke Charles Augustus, and conferred a lustre on his Court and capital. The house of Goethe, in which he died, is in the Frauenplatz. The interesting relics of him, and the collections which he left behind, are no longer shown to the public. The furniture was of a very homely description. In his study were a common deal table at which he wrote (belonging to Schiller), his desk, and stool. His drawing-room was decorated with casts from the antique, with models and drawings from the old masters. The small house of Schiller is also pointed out in the esplanade. The theatre was once under the management of Goethe and Schiller. In the new churchyard, beyond the Trauenthor, beneath a small chapel, is the Grand Ducal burial-vault. Goethe and Schiller are here interred. Duke Charles Augustus, their patron and friend, intended that their remains should have been deposited on each side of him; but it appeared that courtly etiquette would not permit this proximity, and they have, therefore, been placed in one corner, at a respectful distance. Hummel, the composer, is also buried here.

Weimar has done honour to itself in the erection of statues to Goethe and Schiller: it may well be proud of the memory of poets whose genius is admired and whose names are treasured by every nation in Europe. Rietschel, the Dresden sculptor, who was selected to execute these statues, has appropriately represented them grasping the same crown of laurel. This work added greatly to the fame of the artist, and earned for him the Cross of a Commander of the Order of the Falcon. The statue of Wieland also adorns the town of Weimar.

JOHN WOLFGANG VON GOETHE was born at Frankfort on the Maine, August 28, 1749. Drawing, music, natural science, the elements of jurisprudence, and languages, occupied his early years; but when he was fifteen he was sent to the University of Leipsic, but did not follow any regular course of studies. In 1768 he quitted Leipsic, and subsequently went to the University of Strasburg, to qualify himself for the law; but he paid more attention to chemistry and anatomy than to his nominal pursuit. In 1771 he took the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence, and then went to Weizlar, where he found, in his own love for a betrothed lady and in the suicide of a young man named Jerusalem, the subjects for his "Werther," which appeared in 1774, and at once excited the attention of his countrymen, while it produced an instantaneous effect on his country's literature. Having, in 1782, entered the service of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, whom he had met in travelling, he was made President of the Council Chamber, ennobled, and loaded with honours. A splendid galaxy of talent assembled at Weimar, and united itself to Goethe. The direction of the theatre was confided to him, and he there brought out some of the noble dramatic chefs-d'œuvre of Schiller with an effect worthy of them. There, too, his own dramatic poems first appeared—viz., "Goetz de Berlichingen," "Faust," "Iphigenia in Tauris," "Tasso," "Clavijo," "Stella," and "Count Egmont." In 1786 he made a journey to Italy, where he remained two years, visited Sicily, and remained a long time in Rome. In 1792 he followed his Prince during the campaign in Champagne. He was afterwards created Minister; and received, in 1807, the order of Alexander-Newsky from Alexander of Russia, and the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour from Napoleon. Goethe died at Weimar, March 22, 1832, aged eighty.

JOHN FREDERIC CHRISTOPHER SCHILLER was born at



AKALIS TOWER AT UMRITZIR.—FROM A DRAWING BY W. CARPENTER, JUN.

independence in man is to be found in his first saving. The thing which provides machinery or facilitates the opportunities of saving among our industrial classes ought to meet with encouragement. At present we have nothing in this direction beyond our regular savings-banks — institutions which have far outgrown their original design, and have, to

great extent, crept out of the sphere of the persons for whose benefit they were intended. There is a purse-proud air about all these establishments which makes them chilling and repulsive to the poorer class of would-be depositors. It requires no little moral courage in a person who is anxious to lay by a few shillings to walk up to a more or less pretentious building, fitted up generally a good deal after the fashion of doubtful new joint-stock banks and questionable insurance-offices, and organised and officialised, so to speak, with much of the hauteur and a good deal of the circumlocution of a Government department. The existing savings-banks are failures in being convenient or affording facilities to the persons whose efforts in a great moral struggle they were intended to encourage; while, as to the actual and positive security they afford to depositors, experience has shown that it amounts to just nothing. The best comment on the existing system is to be found in the simple fact that attempts have been made, and are making, to establish penny savings-banks. Again, in considering the question of the investment of the savings of the industrial classes in the existing establishments, it should be remembered that in many districts the employers of artisans are trustees and, more or less, managers, of savings-banks; and there is a natural reluctance on the part of the depositors to exhibit this position of their inner life to the scrutiny of persons occupying such a relative position to them. In a great many instances, also, the hard-gathered saving is invested in so-called benefit societies, which too often turn out to be little better than monetary traps for the unwary, and entail loss and disappointment, which may not only be directly irremediable, but prove a discouragement to the carrying out of the honest and upright principle which induces a worker in his prime to attempt to make some provision for the day of his decline, and for the advantage of his family. If this state of things can be amended simply and readily, we should like to know why it should not.

At a recent meeting of his constituents at Boston, Mr. Ingram, as an advocate of social science, contributed an idea in connection with this subject which has met with a response in a great many quarters. His notion is that the principle of savings-banks for the working classes should be greatly extended, and that the security of such establishments should be guaranteed by the Government. With a view to their more general application, he suggests that every post-office throughout the country should be made the medium of receiving deposits for investment in the different district savings-banks, or in some central bank in the metropolis, the solvency and safety of which should be guaranteed by the Government. By some such plan provident habits would, we believe, be encouraged in every town and village, however small; and it would prove, without doubt, a lasting boon to the labouring and industrial classes. As things stand, nearly all the existing savings-banks are open for deposits only once a week, and in most cases are situated at distances which preclude the possibility of many persons going at any time they can spare to deposit the small sums which alone are in their power, but which when laid by contain within them the germ of independence and its concomitants—comfort and elevation of mind and body. We have received several communications in reference to this subject—all of them dealing with it as containing the outline of a plan at once feasible and useful. From among those communications we select one written by the postmaster of a district to which such a system would be peculiarly applicable. He says:—

I have long thought, in connection with the heavy losses sustained by the utter want of control on the part of the managers of savings-banks, that if the management was transferred to responsible persons the continued losses by defaulters would be avoided. But beyond and above this phase of the subject is the wonderful stimulus that would be given to the industrious poor by placing a savings-bank at their very doors, which would be the case if all the existing money-order offices of the country were also savings-banks. From the many hundreds of money-order offices in the country there can be no doubt, from the great facilities that would then be afforded of paying and withdrawing at all times, that the amount of deposits would in three years be doubled. Again, I think there can be no doubt that the whole machinery could be worked at a great deal less cost than the present mode. The daily transactions of each office could be transmitted every night to the National Debt Office, in the same way as the money-order accounts are now forwarded to the London Post Office. I think if this question was taken up seriously by a few members of Parliament that a great social good would be effected—that the number of depositors would be doubled as well as the amount of money invested, and a great saving in management effected.

Here, then, is the machinery and an organisation ready made to our hands; and, if we are to judge by the letter of our Correspondent, a number of agents ready and willing to undertake a duty which may tend as much to lighten the mass of our population for their good and for the improvement of their condition as the assembling together of hundreds of theoretical philanthropists, the delivery of thousands of speeches, or the dissemination of volumes of print. We commend it to the consideration of those who are desirous of doing as well as talking in this matter.

**THE "GREAT EASTERN" STEAM-SHIP.**—Our readers will doubtless be pleased to know that there is every probability of this magnificent Ocean Palace being sent to sea early next spring, and of proving a great success to the shareholders of the new Company. The *Great Eastern*, which cost nearly one million sterling, will be in the hands of the Great Ship Company for £330,000, fitted in all respects for sea as a first-class passenger-ship, ample working capital being left in the directors' hands. The shares have been put at £1 each to enable the great body of the people to participate in this truly national enterprise—a privilege of which it is to be hoped they will promptly and largely avail themselves.

**THE HON. FREDERICK BRUCE**, brother of Lord Elgin, who acted as secretary to him during his embassy in China, and brought home the Treaty of Tien-Tsin, has been appointed the first Ambassador to Peking under the provisions of the treaty. Mr. Bruce was attached to the late Lord Ashburton's special mission to Washington in 1842, was Colonial Secretary in Hong-Kong from 1844 to 1846, was appointed Consul-General in China in 1847, Chargé d'Affaires in Bolivia in 1848, at Montevideo in 1851, and Consul-General in Egypt in 1853.

**PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.**—The Rev. J. L. Breton to be Probandary of Exeter Cathedral. *Rectories*: The Rev. W. P. Chappel to Camborne, Cornwall; Rev. A. Pott to East Hendred, Berks; Rev. J. Smith to Little Hinton, near Swindon. *Chaplaincies*: The Rev. D. C. Browning to the Borough Goal, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Rev. F. G. Lee to the Duke of Leeds. *Perpetual Curacies*: The Rev. D. A. Doddington to St. Luke, Westminster, Somerset; Rev. H. K. Hutchinson to Cappequin, Lismore; Rev. G. Venables to Friezland, Lancashire. *Curacies*: The Rev. W. Dodge to Iwerne Courtney, Dorset; Rev. T. Fletcher to St. James, Bristol.

THE COURT.

The Queen has received a succession of visitors during the past week at Windsor Castle. On Saturday her Majesty held a Privy Council, at which Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Thursday last until Thursday, the 13th of January; and Colonel Taché, from Canada, having been presented to the Queen, received from her Majesty the honour of knighthood.

On Sunday the Queen and the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, and Princess Helena, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Duchess of Kent and the Prince and Princess of Leiningen were also at the service.

On Monday the Queen, with Princess Alice and Princess Helena, rode in the Riding House, attended by the Hon. Mary Bulteel. The Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, went out shooting. Toussoun Pacha, only son of the Viceroy of Egypt, was introduced to the Queen by Sir Moses Montefiore, to take leave on his return home. His Royal Highness Prince Philip of Wurttemberg arrived on a visit, and dined with her Majesty in the evening.

On Tuesday the Queen received, in the Quadrangle of the Castle, a 12-lb. gun, with harness and complete equipment for the field, given by the Emperor of the French to her Majesty. The Duke of Malakoff presented Major Melchior, under whose charge the gun had been sent over to England, and this officer explained the particulars of the gun, which was afterwards marched and trotted past her Majesty in the Quadrangle. The Royal dinner party in the evening included the Duchess of Kent, the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Leiningen, Lord John Manners, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, Colonel the Hon. R. Bruce, Colonel the Hon. A. N. and Lady Mary Hood, Major Melchior (Artillery of the French Imperial Guard), Major Andrews, R.H.A., Captain King, R.H.A., and Major Teesdale, R.A.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Alice and Prince Arthur, walked in the grounds adjoining the Castle.

Lord Byron and the Hon. Mortimer Sickville West have succeeded Lord Raglan and Mr. J. R. Ormsby Gore as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales left Windsor Castle on Wednesday afternoon for Dover, where he embarked at nine o'clock the same night for Ostend. His Royal Highness will travel by Brussels and Cologne, and proceed to Berlin on a visit for about three weeks to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia. Colonel the Hon. R. Bruce and Major Teesdale, R.A., are in attendance on the Prince. Previously to leaving Windsor his Royal Highness rode out on horseback, and took leave of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore.

The Duke of Sutherland has arrived at Erskine House, Renfrewshire, on a visit to Lord and Lady Blantyre. The Duchess is staying with the Earl and Lady Constance Grosvenor, at Calverly Park, Cheshire. Lady Constance gave birth to a daughter a few days since.

The Marchioness of Salisbury has issued invitations for a grand ball to take place at Hatfield House on Wednesday next.

Lord Brougham, on leaving the Archbishop of York's, returned to Brougham Hall, Westmorland. The noble and learned Lord is expected to leave England on the 26th inst. for the south of France.

The marriage of the Hon. Harriet Sarah Loyd, only daughter of Lord and Lady Overstone, with Major Robert James Lindsay, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and Equerry to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, second son of the late Lieutenant-General Lindsay, and brother of the present Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bart., of Balcarras, was solemnised in the parish church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields on Wednesday last. On the following day Lord Ashburton was married to Miss Stuart Mackenzie in the drawing-room of Bath House.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 17, 1853.

DATE.	Barometer at 3 p.m. (corrected for altitude and reduced to 32° F.)	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb at 9 a.m.	Wet Bulb at 9 a.m.	Dry Bulb at 3 p.m.	Wet Bulb at 3 p.m.	Direction of Wind.	Amount of Cloud (0-10)	Rain in Inches.
Nov. 11	30.375	48.4	29.0	33.5	32.6	32.1	47.1	42.9	N.	4	0.000
" 12	30.158	45.6	30.4	37.7	33.6	33.1	44.4	42.1	E. SE.	4	0.000
" 13	29.709	46.0	28.1	33.6	36.4	36.1	45.3	41.0	E.	3	0.000
" 14	29.549	50.0	39.1	42.3	43.4	40.5	43.8	39.8	E. NE.	8	0.000
" 15	29.804	43.3	33.0	38.8	39.1	35.1	42.1	38.1	E.	3	0.000
" 16	29.583	42.2	31.6	37.2	37.8	34.1	39.8	35.9	E.	5	0.000
" 17	29.632	41.1	29.6	35.7	34.9	33.6	39.8	36.9	E. NE.	2	0.000

The range of temperature during the week was 21.9 degrees.

A dense fog prevailed on the morning of the 11th, but the atmosphere has since been pretty clear. A halo was seen round the sun on the afternoon of the 12th, and one round the moon on the night of the 17th. The ground was covered with hoar frost on the mornings of the 11th, 12th, 13th, 16th, and 17th, and at twelve o'clock on the latter night the thermometer had fallen to 27 degrees. The wind was blowing with great violence on the 14th from the east, from which quarter the wind has generally been blowing very keenly.

J. BRENN.

**PUBLIC READING.**—The Rev. W. H. Brookfield, M.A., delivered on Monday evening, at the South Kensington Museum, a lecture on public reading. He advocated its utility as a means of instruction for many who have not the time or faculty for private study. The lecturer, then, as a test or experiment on the audience, read from the *Spectator* Addison's description of the "Country Sunday," and Sir Roger de Coverley's demeanour at church; the ride to the assizes, and the transformation of Sir Roger's portrait on the signboard into the Saracen's Head. The old classic "bits," familiar as they must have been to most of those present, were heartily relished, laughed at, and applauded, proving the lecturer's position, that good "reading aloud" rarely fails to interest and amuse. He then changed the key to the pathetic by giving the "Story of Lefevre," from Sterne, and was equally successful. The theatre was crowded to the full extent of its accommodation. Of 500 persons present, 370 were school-masters, schoolmistresses, and teachers. The lecture was lively and amusing, but earnest in purpose; and there is little doubt that the main suggestion will be extensively acted upon.

**THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL AND ASYLUM.**—A grand ball, under the patronage of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, took place on Thursday evening last in aid of the funds of the above admirable institutions, and was attended by between three and four thousand persons. The Licensed Victuallers' School is at this moment boarding, clothing, and educating one hundred and thirty boys and girls; and since its establishment, some fifty years since, 1400 children of both sexes have been effectively prepared for the duties of life by the education and care bestowed upon them in the institution. The asylum has also done its share in the work of benevolence since its foundation twenty-seven years ago, some hundreds of licensed victuallers having found a comfortable refuge within its walls in the course of that period; and now 180 aged male and female members of the trade are located in the building in the Old Kent-road. The magnificent fittings and decorations of the Guildhall as used on Lord Mayor's day were retained for this occasion; and when the hall became crowded by the company the *coup-d'œil* was brilliant and striking. The Lord and Lady Mayoress, members of the Legislature, and members of the Corporation were amongst the company; and the committee of the two institutions were in attendance to carry out the arrangements for giving effect to this grand and imposing festival. Adams's quadrille band was kept in active operation to give zest to the dancing, which, under the guidance of Mr. Frampton as master of the ceremonies, was kept up with spirit until a late hour. We learn that the profits of the ball will add materially to the funds of the institutions in question.

**A NEAPOLITAN DUNGEON.**—Englishmen will not have forgotten the name of Baron Nicotera, who took possession of the *Cagliari* and landed with a handful of men at Sapri, and was a fellow-prisoner with our countrymen Watt and Park. The following letter gives some details of his fate:—"The King spared the life of Nicotera (says the writer) for no other purpose than to make him die by degrees a terrible death. At first, instead of imprisoning him in the Ergastolo of San Stefano, whither the law consigned him, he shut him up in the worst dungeon of the Vicarial at Naples; afterwards he threw him into the abysses of the fearful Colombara of Trapani; and lately—that is to say, at the beginning of October—he shut him up in the sepulchral caverns of Favignana. But in describing that den my hand becomes paralysed, and terror takes complete possession of me; yet to the best of my power I will describe it. In past times that fort was reserved as a place of confinement for prisoners of State, but out of respect to advancing civilisation it was closed. Now again it has been opened, and there is buried a noble living being, capable of every self-sacrifice, every self-denial, whose only fault is that of having loved his country, and having offered himself up for its redemption. In one part of the fort, called the Fossa, just over the gate, may be read this legend, 'One enters it living, and leaves it dead.' Four hundred steps lead from the top of the mountain down to below the level of the sea—to the infernal cavern where lies the unfortunate Nicotera, guarded at night by two sentinels, without being able to see the sky and scarcely to breathe the scanty air which passes in by the holes through which struggles in a dim light."

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Prince of Wales, as everybody knows, is, by the laws of the Garter, a Knight of the Order. Her Majesty, as its head, has been pleased to exercise her dispensing power, and to ordain that without any ceremony of installation the Prince shall take his place and rank as a Knight. The new Colonel, K.G., has gone over to Berlin on a visit to his brother-in-law, and the date of the visit fortunately permits the Prince's gallant Equerry (who has espoused the great heiress of the Overstone family) to be absent on a still more interesting occasion. The sailor-Prince had arrived at Lisbon, and visited the King and his young wife, who, it will be remembered, was so much admired in England on her visit to our Queen some months ago on her Portuguese Majesty's way to join her Royal spouse.

M. de Montalembert's trial, to which the attention of Europe is now turning, has been postponed until the 24th, in consequence of the absence of M. Berryer, whose eloquence is to be aroused once more in behalf of the rights of free utterance. The delay would not seem to have been very gracefully conceded, and it was granted with a surly kind of demand of a pledge that no more interruption of "justice" was to take place. Of course there can be but little doubt as to the issue of a trial to be conducted as this will be; but the verdict of Europe is already with M. de Montalembert, and the compelled decision of some helpless automata, wound up to strike at a given warning, can have no influence upon public opinion. While the set of clerks, called by courtesy officials, are registering the condemnation of M. de Montalembert, his brilliant and eloquent work, whose sale the prosecution has multiplied by ten thousand, will be in course of perusal by admiring readers in every country of the Continent, while, translated and reprinted by the English leading journal, it will be devoured wherever the English language is spoken. M. de Montalembert never showed more literary tact than when he selected the Emperor of the French as his new publisher.

The King of Portugal has taken the first opportunity of declaring to Europe that he has acted entirely under compulsion in the matter of the *Charles et Georges*, and has therefore, in the most deliberate manner, contradicted the allegations of the French diplomatists. So flat and damaging has this Royal contradiction been felt to be that—the fact is hardly credible, but it is patent to the world—the French papers have been forbidden to publish the Portuguese Speech from the throne. Such an insult to a member of "the family" of Sovereigns is unheard of, and St. Germain sneeringly comments upon the defective politeness of personages who, late in life, ally themselves to good society.

Very curious was the publication of Sir John Young's despatches on the subject of the Ionian Isles. Except that Mr. Gladstone went round by Berlin, they must have crossed him on the road. Sir John, in a document which would be insufferably foolish had it been intended for publicity, but which, as a private paper, may be more tolerantly regarded, proposes that, because the Ionians are disaffected and spiteful, we should give them up five-sevenths of their demand, and turn Corfu into a military station of our own. Under treaties we can do nothing of the kind; and we should justly exasperate the whole Continent, except Russia, did we attempt it. But, though Sir John Young's advice is a small matter, the publication of such a document behind the back of the envoy just dispatched to investigate the whole question was felt to be a stupid blunder rather than a studied insult. It now appears to be neither. An official statement has been published, by which we are informed that the publication of the Young despatches was surreptitious, and that means are being taken to discover how they escaped from the Government bureau.

Sir Bulwer Lytton has again been elected Rector by the students of Glasgow. His majority over Lord Shaftesbury was small, but that which he obtained over Mr. Charles Dickens was very large. The Scotch have apparently forgiven the brilliant author of "Paul Clifford" for contending that their language was no more entitled to respect than the thieves' slang of London, and that the latter was as available as the former for artistic purposes in fiction.

Dr. Tait, the new and admirable Bishop of London, may be said to have inaugurated St. Paul's Cathedral as a place of grand religious demonstrations, by assembling therein a thousand of his clergy on Wednesday, to hear his primary charge. The address, a most careful and elaborate appeal, occupied as long as one of Mr. Gladstone's or Lord Palmerston's great speeches—namely, about five hours. Those for whom theological subjects possess fitting interest will peruse the charge with the care, and, we think, with the admiration which it demands. For those who may not have leisure for this purpose, but may desire to know what so eminent a divine and so highly placed a hierarch has to say upon Church matters, it may suffice to state that the Bishop denounces the Confessionals, and every other form of Tractarianism, and desires an adjustment of church rates, but, above all, urges on his army of theologians to think less of small differences, and to labour with all their might to impress their flock, and especially the poor, with a knowledge of religion and a love of its ordinances and its ministers. Sound English sense and earnestness are the characteristics of Dr. Tait's first charge, as they have always been of the man himself.

Our Chinese Ambassador has been named by the Queen. The selection is the Hon. Mr. Bruce, brother to Lord Elgin, and the appointment seems a judicious one. His office will be no sinecure. He will have to act as the pacific interpreter to the Chinese Court of the character and wishes of civilised Europe; and great will be the triumph of his tact if he succeeds in converting sulky and defeated enemies into frank and confiding friends. His namesake, Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller, had not more difficult exploration to effect; and, on the whole, the live beefsteaks of the latter can hardly be considered a greater sacrifice of English notions of episcopate than the sea-slugs, pickled ducks, and candied birds' nests which the Ambassador must make up his mind, and his mouth, to compliment.

Cinoline—the object of so many epigrams—has, we regret to have to believe, achieved a sadder reputation. The family of a nobleman (Lord Bradford) is in mourning for the lamentable accident of a few nights ago. Three of the ladies of the family were conversing, just before parting for the night, when the dress of one of them—extended, it is to be presumed, in the present fashion—caught fire, and in a moment the unfortunate young lady was in flames. She ran screaming from the room; and her sister, following and endeavouring to extinguish the fire, was herself seized by the flames, and so terribly burned that few hopes are entertained of her recovery; while the other lady is in a most precarious condition. We trust that the results may be less melancholy than is anticipated, but in any event they must be lamentable.

The Prince Regent of Sweden has presented in person the insignia of the Order of Wasato M. Almlof, of the Theatre Royal, Stockholm. This actor has been attached for forty years to the theatre. At a banquet given to him on the occasion, the Governor of Stockholm, Count Levenhaust (Marshal of the Kingdom), and other distinguished persons were present.

### A LAMA OF THIBET, OF THE DALAI SECT.

THESE priests of the Buddhist religion in Thibet are, according to Colonel Cunningham, divided into two sects, distinguished by the colour of their vestments—the Dukpa sect wearing red and the Dalai yellow; and mostly, as in the instance before us, of brocaded satin. They also wear peculiar conical caps with long lappets. The prayer-cylinder or manichhos-khor (the precious religious wheel) which this individual carries in his right hand is a very singular instrument, and does great credit to the genius of the Thibetans. The body of the instrument is a metal cylinder about three inches in height and from two to two and a half inches in diameter—the axis is prolonged below to form a handle. The cylinder is filled with rolls of printed prayers and charms which revolve as the instrument is turned round. Every Lama carries a chhos-khor, which he keeps perpetually turning by a gentle motion of the hand, assisted by a cubical piece of iron fastened by a chain to the outside. As every revolution of a prayer is equivalent to its recitation, the chhos-khor is a very ingenious instrument for multiplying their number without fatiguing the devotee.

These instruments are found of all sizes and in all positions. Cylinders about one foot in height are placed in rows around the temples, and are turned by the votaries before entering. Larger cylinders are found near the villages, turned by water, which keeps them perpetually revolving day and night.

The earliest mention of the prayer-cylinder is by the Chinese pilgrim Fa-Hian, in A.D. 400, who saw it in Ladak. It was also in use in North-western India, introduced there by the Indo-Scythic Princes about the beginning of the Christian era.

### INTERIOR OF A MUSJID, CASHMERE.

It is seldom that Europeans have an opportunity of witnessing the Mohammedan worship on any days of particular sanctity; but in Cashmere, where the ruler is a Hindoo, they dare not resent the intrusion of Christians, and advantage was taken of it to sketch this interesting scene. The mosque itself is very different from those of India, and much more picturesque, being square, built entirely of wood, panelled and carved, and ornamented with painting and gilding, four massive carved pillars, each a single deodar or Himalaya cedar, supporting the roof. On this occasion it was hung with rich brocades of Cashmere shawls, presented by the devout worshippers, many of whom prayed with great fervency, casting their turbans on the ground before them. They relieved one another in quick succession, the buildings being crowded from morning till night.

### SLINGING LETTER-BAGS ACROSS A NULLAH.

IN a former Number we presented our readers with an Engraving from a Sketch taken in India of the mode of transmitting letters by dawk-runners in the Bengal Presidency, and we now illustrate the contrivance in use on portions of the Grand Trunk Road for getting the letter-bags across nullahs in the rainy season, when the streams and mountain torrents are so much swollen that in many of them the fords have become impassable. The dawk-wala cares little for a drenching shower of rain. Being himself not incumbered with much to get wet in the shape of clothes, and the bags in which the letters are locked being watertight, he welcomes a smart fall of rain as a refreshing shower-bath, which alike affords relief to the monotony of his measured tramp and invigorates him for his task.

The violence with which a mountain torrent descends to the plains in India is inconceivable



A LAMA OF THE DALAI SECT, THIBET, WITH HIS PRAYING-WHEEL AND TRIDENT.—DRAWN BY W. CARPENTER, JUN.

to most Europeans. Sweeping before it all movable obstacles, it frequently tears away many miles of the embankment upon which a great portion of the road between Burdwan and Benares is constructed, producing immense gaps and ravines in its passage, and quite changing the aspect of the country, forming rivers and lakes in the low ground where but a few hours only before you looked for jungle-pathways and paddy-fields.

As the letter-carrier pursues his journey it becomes a question of considerable interest to him whether certain nullahs which he knows he will have to encounter are fordable or not.

This information is eagerly sought from any travellers he may meet, or from a jungle-wala sitting at the door of his mud and thatch hut. The runner does not stop to put the question, for he knows he is timed, and the answer is received by him as he runs, turning his ear to catch the sound. Should the next stream prove to be unfordable, his progress is stopped, but he will find that a relay is ready on the opposite shore, and a rope suspended across the water: upon this rope he strings his letter-bags, attaching a second rope, by which the burden, containing many a precious mission to anxiously-expectant hearts, is drawn along its perilous way, over the deepest streams or most impassable ravines.

### THE CATAMARAN POSTMAN.

HAVING rounded the Cape of Good Hope in safety, the Indian voyager, accustomed to look upon this portion of his voyage as the turning-point, finds that hopes, anticipations, and curious conjectures respecting the country he is proceeding to crowd upon his mind, supplanting for awhile the more endearing thoughts of home which hitherto have almost exclusively occupied it. Time rolls on, and the captain's reckoning at length announces that the ship must be within a few miles of her destination, and accordingly passengers' eyes are strained in the direction of the land, not yet in sight. The interest is getting more intense every minute, when a small, dark object is descried amongst the distant waves. Now it dips, now rises, now battles with the waves, and now it disappears entirely beneath a huge roller, only, however, to reappear on this side. Soon it becomes evident that the novel object is a specimen of the natives of the land ahead. He is kneeling on a small float, or solid piece of wood, shaped something like a canoe, but not hollowed, possessing just sufficient buoyancy to keep the occupant from sinking. The rapidity with which the vessel is going now becomes apparent, for the strange boatman has shot past, vociferating "Ope, ope, ope!" with all his might; and, long before the many curious eyes directed towards him have had any chance of gratifying their curiosity, he is seen far away over the stern, making vigorous efforts with his paddle to keep up sufficient way to enable him to grasp the rope which the sailors have thrown to him in compliance with his strangely-sounding request. The interest increases as you watch with straining eyes his chances of gaining what appears to be deliverance from certain peril. Whilst you are thus engaged another rope has been thrown with a more dexterous hand, and this he has clutched and made fast to his tiny bark; in another instant the dark stranger has "shinned" up the side, via the chains, on to the deck, and "Catamaran Jack" (as the sailors familiarly term him), with his conical cap of basket-work, his only attire, saving scanty drawers of calico, stands confessed; the briny element runs down his body in small streams, forming little pools on the deck where he is standing, and the passengers gaze at him with eager curiosity. He

## S K E T C H E S I N I N D I A .



THE CATAMARAN POSTMAN.

not, however, abashed at this; but forthwith proceeds to untie the string of his cap, from the waxcloth lining of which he produces a letter wrapped in a small piece of calico. The letter he hands to the captain, and the calico is replaced in his helmet for future service.

These adventurous postmen paddle forth in all weathers, and when the sea is very rough they are frequently washed off their seats. Being excellent swimmers, however, they think nothing of such accidents, but regain their catamarans with astonishing activity. With all his activity, however, Jack's calling is a dangerous one. Sharks swarm on the Coromandel coast, and Jack has frequently to

do battle with them. In these encounters the paddle is the means of defence, and is used with a desperation equal to the emergency. Although for the most part victorious, many of these boatmen fall victims to the voracity of the shark—the most deadly enemy to swimmers in tropical seas.

In the Sketch a masoolah-boat is making for the beach in the distance. These vessels, which, like the catamaran, will live in almost any sea, are constructed of thin planks sewed together with coarse rope and caulked; they are, consequently, very flexible, and give way to the force of the surf, which is always running high on this coast, and which is strong enough to stave in the stoutest boat

built on the European plan. The Indian voyager has by this time become almost bewildered by the many novel objects which, in rapid succession, present themselves for a share of his attention. The monotony of a long sea voyage has produced a keen relish for sights: the foaming surf; the roadstead alive with fishing-boats, yachts, steamers, and Indiamen; the busy appearance of the shore, the novelty of the tropical foliage; and Indian edifices of all kinds and sizes—altogether combine to produce a grateful sense of relief from the tedium of the voyage, and to fill the mind with a strange feeling of expectation of what is to be seen and experienced in "the Land of the Sun."



SLINGING LETTER-BAGS IN THE RAINY SEASON

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

## THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S PRIMARY VISITATION.

On Monday morning the Bishop of London resumed the visitation of his diocese at St. Paul's Cathedral. There were about two hundred clergymen present. The sermon was preached by the Rev. W. W. Champneys, M.A., Canon Residentiary, who selected for his text the 16th verse of the 15th chapter of St. John's Gospel. His sermon consisted of an exposition of ministerial duties and responsibilities.

On the following morning the Bishop resumed his visitation at St. Paul's, there being about two hundred and thirty or two hundred and forty clergymen present. There was no sermon or administration of the Sacrament. There was service in the choir, and exhibitions of papers in the Consistory Court, but nothing of any general interest transpired.

His Lordship brought the proceedings to a close on Wednesday afternoon. With admirable tact the Bishop spread the formal part of the business of visitation over four days, during which the churchwardens made their presentations, and the clergy exhibited their letters of orders, licenses, institutions, &c. While this course relieved the churchwardens and clergy from a long attendance on any single day, it enabled the Bishop to address the great body of his clergy at one time. Heretofore the charge has been delivered on four or five consecutive days to different sections of the clergy—a dull entertainment to those who were cited on the last days, and after full reports had appeared in the newspapers.

St. Paul's Cathedral presented an appearance on Wednesday which those who were present will not readily forget. Under the great dome of that splendid edifice were gathered together upwards of two thousand persons, of whom more than five hundred were clergymen of the diocese, for the purpose of listening to the first official address of their new Bishop.

His Lordship read the charge, which took five hours in delivering, with great slowness and distinctness, and his accurate and measured articulation enabled every one present, even to the extremity of the circle of listeners, to hear every word. He spoke from a chair or throne placed at the north-east angle of the transept. His Lordship paid a graceful eulogy to his predecessor in the pastoral office, Bishop Blomfield. With respect to church-rates, the Bishop advised the clergy not to be sanguine in their hopes, for where church-rates had once been refused, all chance of recovering them was gone. He looked to a land rent-charge being imposed in rural parishes in lieu of the rates, but he could not hope that such a substitute would be found in towns. Generally speaking, the Church, nowadays, must not look to be propped up by the secular power if it forfeited the affections of the people. The Puseyite practices and mimicry of the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church were vigorously condemned. The Bishop commented upon a published letter addressed to him by the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Liddell, in reference to the summary dismissal of Mr. Poole. With respect to the services in Exeter Hall, the Bishop stated that the incumbent of the parish in which that building was situated had taken a mistaken view of his responsibilities. The Bishop also dwelt, and at considerable length, upon the desertion of the flocks from the City churches, and proposed a better application of existing endowments. On the subject of confession his Lordship said that the silence of the Church of England formularies as compared with the fulness of the Church of Rome in treating of systematic confession was itself, to him, an irrefragable argument to show that the mind of our Church was quite against the practices now sought to be introduced; and in confirmation of his views the Bishop read copious extracts from the Tridentine Catechism and Decrees, from the English Prayer Book, from Hooker, and from the Homilies. Among the other subjects fully treated in the all-embracing address of the Bishop were—the remuneration of the clergy, diocesan statistics, training for ordination candidates, excessive ritualism, the use of the cross in churches, authority of the priesthood, penal discipline, dangers of intellectualism, narrowness of Puritanism, want of spiritual life, evils of the pew system, the Diocesan Home Mission, outdoor preaching, special services, and education.

**THE EVENING SERVICES AT ST. PAUL'S.**—The arrangements for the evening services at St. Paul's Cathedral are nearly brought to a close. During the past week the interior of the cathedral has presented the appearance of a huge ecclesiastical workshop—carpenters, gasfitters, decorators, and other artificers being engaged in furthering the necessary works. A temporary organ of considerable compass has been erected in the nave, and a pulpit has been taken in, but the precise spot in which it is to be placed appears to be a matter of doubt. Temporary stalls have been erected for the accommodation of the minor canons, choristers, and singing-boys. The first sermon in connection with the new evening services will be preached by the Bishop of London, in all probability, on Advent Sunday.

**YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**—The thirteenth annual series of winter lectures to the members of this association was commenced on Tuesday night, in Exeter Hall, by one from the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ripon, on "The Social Effects of the Reformation." The large hall, the galleries, and the spacious orchestra were crowded. The Earl of Shaftesbury, president of the association, occupied the chair. The address, and especially the powerful peroration, produced an immense effect on the audience, who cheered his Lordship most enthusiastically for some time after he resumed his seat. The proceedings terminated by singing the Doxology.

**ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.**—A meeting of this society will be held on Monday next, at Burlington House, Piccadilly, at half-past eight p.m.—Sir Roderick I. Murchison, president, in the chair—when the following papers will be read:—1. Notes, Geographical and Commercial, on the Gulf of Pecheli and the Peiho River; by Captain Sherard Osborn, R.N., F.R.G.S., H.M.S. *Furious*. 2. Leichhardt and the Australian Desert; by the Rev. W. B. Clarke, of Sydney, F.R.G.S.

**HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S FRUIT AND FLOWER SHOW.**—On Wednesday the autumn show of fruit and flowers of the Horticultural Society was opened at St. James's Hall. The exhibition was somewhat later this year than usual, with a view to include a display of chrysanthemums, in addition to the ordinary gathering of fruit. It was cheering to step out of the bleak north-east wind of the streets into such a winter garden as was got up in the beautiful room which was selected on this occasion. Besides the chrysanthemums, which were ranged in gorgeous array amidst backgrounds of ferns and palms, several long tables were spread with fruits of every season in singular perfection. There was a wealth of magnificent pineapples, rich grapes, peaches, plums in every variety, and not a few specimens of strawberries, raspberries, and currants. During the day there was a performance on the large organ in the hall; and the company, which was very numerous, appeared thoroughly to enjoy an exhibition which carried them very pleasantly out of the reach of the inclemencies of the season.

**THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.**—The one hundred and fifth session of this society commenced on Wednesday evening, at the rooms of the society in the Adelphi. The meeting was well attended by members and visitors. C. Wentworth Dilke, Esq., the Chairman of the Council, presided, and delivered an eloquent address. At the conclusion of his speech the chairman distributed medals as follows:—To Mr. J. Algernon Clarke, for his essay "On the Application of Steam Power to the Cultivation of the Soil." To Mr. A. G. Findlay, for his paper "On the Progress of the English Lighthouse System." To Mr. Wentworth Lascelles Scott, for "A Self-registering Maximum Thermometer for Great Depths at Sea." To Mr. Wm. Stones, for his paper "On New Zealand and its Resources." To Mr. F. R. De la Tréhouart, for his paper "On the Past and Present of French Agriculture." To Mr. John Underwood, for his paper "On the History and Chemistry of Writing, Printing, and Copying Inks, and a new plan of taking manifold copies of written and printed documents," &c. To Dr. J. Forbes Watson, for his paper "On the Composition and Relative Value of the Food Grains of India." To Mr. William Williams, for his "Machine for Cutting and Dressing Stones for Building Purposes." To Mr. J. W. Wilson, for his "Combination of the Tabular Gouge and Disc-paring Tool for Wood-shaping Machinery." To Professor John Wilson, F.R.S.E., for his paper "On Canada: its Productions and Resources."

**THE HOP DUTY.**—On Tuesday afternoon a numerous body of gentlemen connected with the hop-growing interest in the counties of Sussex and Kent attended by appointment at the Treasury for the purpose of representing to the Chancellor of the Exchequer the urgent necessity of modifying or repealing the existing hop duty. Shortly after the appointed hour, Mr. Hamilton, the Secretary to the Treasury, accompanied by Lord Henry Lennox, one of the Lords of the Treasury, entered the room in which the deputation had assembled. Mr. Hamilton said he had to apologise for the absence of his right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who had been summoned to Windsor by her Majesty. He should be glad, however, to hear what the deputation had to say, and he would communicate the substance of their representations to the Chancellor. The deputation was formally introduced by Mr. Dodson, who stated it would have numbered some 500 gentlemen had not the Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated that his official apartments would not accommodate more than fifty or sixty. Several gentlemen repeated the various objections which from time to time had been urged against the duty, adducing special cases of existing distress arising therefrom. Mr. Hamilton, who took copious notes, repeated his assurance that the various statements should be laid before the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who would certainly give the case the most earnest consideration. The deputation then withdrew.—*Express.*

**SMUGGLING.**—At the Southwark Police Court on Tuesday the engineer, carpenter, and firemen of the *Dragon* steamer, running between Hamburg and London, were charged with smuggling. There was clear proof that the offence of smuggling had been committed, and the carpenter admitted that he had put some brandy and tobacco in the place where they were found. There was no evidence against any of the other prisoners, who stoutly protested that they were innocent, yet the magistrate declared that under the Act of Parliament he was compelled to convict the whole of them, and they were accordingly sentenced to pay a fine of £100 each, or to endure six months' imprisonment. Their only chance of mitigation is by petitioning the Commissioners of Customs.

**REPEAL OF THE PAPER DUTIES.**—A meeting of master printers in reference to the repeal of the paper duty was held on Thursday afternoon at Peck's Coffeehouse, Fleet-street. Resolutions condemnatory of the continuance of the duty, and urging the master printers to assist in procuring a total repeal, were passed, the only dissentient being Mr. Nicholls.

**LECTURES TO WORKING MEN.**—The opening lecture of the session to working men, in connection with the Royal Geological Museum, was delivered on Monday in the theatre of the museum, by Professor Huxley, F.R.S., whose discourse was listened to by an assembly of some 600 persons, who had previously left their names and the addresses of the firms by whom they were employed.

**ISLINGTON LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.**—The members and friends of this institution have presented a testimonial of esteem and respect to Charles Woodward, Esq., F.R.S., and justice of the peace for Middlesex, one of its original founders, and its president for the last twenty-six years. The testimonial consisted of a handsome timepiece, and a tea and coffee service, of the value of £160.

**THE LONDON BANKERS' CLEARING-HOUSE.**—A plan for enabling country bankers to clear the cheques which they receive upon other country bankers, and for saving much of the labour wasted under the present system, has now been matured. The London bankers have resolved to commence clearing country cheques at the London Bankers' Clearing-house on Monday next.

On Wednesday the fourth anniversary of Lord Dudley Stuart's untimely death was commemorated by a meeting of the Polish Historical Society. Major Szulciewski delivered an appropriate address, in which he appeared to regard the emancipation of the serfs by the Emperor Alexander as a measure calculated to prepare the way for the restoration of Polish independence.

**QUEEN ELIZABETH'S ACCESSION.**—Wednesday being the three hundredth anniversary of Queen Elizabeth's accession to the throne of these realms, and also the foundation of the Royal College at St. Peter's, the event was commemorated generally throughout the metropolis, in many places of worship sermons on the occasion being delivered. At Westminster Abbey there was a performance of full choral service, including the Litany. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Trench, Dean of Westminster, from the thirty-third chapter of Isaiah, and fifth and sixth verses, who, in a most eloquent discourse, paid a tribute to Queen Elizabeth.—The Lord Mayor, the principal members of the Court of Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and other civic functionaries, proceeded in state to Christ Church, Newgate-street, and attended Divine service on the occasion. The whole of the scholars, with their master, and the Court of Governors, were present. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Hugh M'Neill.

**A SERMON IN BLANK VERSE.**—The first of a contemplated series of Sunday evening services took place on Sunday night at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. The service was conducted and the sermon preached by the Rev. Mortlock Daniell, a nonconformist minister at Ramsgate. One of the auditory, describing the sermon, says, "It was in one respect at least a novelty: it consisted of a poem in blank verse, in which the preacher illustrated the transcendent importance of love by the quaintest metaphors and the oddest allusions I ever heard in a sermon. For three-quarters of an hour was he pouring forth an apparently interminable string of conceits, on the elaboration of which he must have bestowed an immense amount of labour. He could not 'open his mouth' but 'out there flew a trope.' This experiment of preaching in blank verse is one which can hardly be recommended for imitation. It manifestly failed to work such an influence as a sermon should do, however it may have tickled the audience; and when, after finishing his poetic sermon, the preacher added a few words in prose, though it was an exhortation to liberality in the collection, the change was an agreeable one to all."

**THE CRYSTAL PALACE.**—A prize show of canaries and other singing and fancy birds is to open on Monday next. It will be held in the tropical department of the Palace, which has been lately much enlarged, and, owing to its artificial temperature, is much more agreeable than the other portions of the building during the present inclement weather. The birds will be divided into sixty-five classes, under the following general heads:—Canaries, British birds, birds of passage and migratory birds; also foreign birds, including parrots, paroquets, cockatoos, love birds, and mocking birds. On Thursday next Professor Pepper enters upon his daily duties, when the various collections of art and nature at the Palace will be popularly illustrated; independent chemical and scientific lectures being also introduced. An important step for extending railway connection with the Palace has lately taken place. A company has been created to form a junction of about two miles and a half in length between the West London line at Kensington and the West-end at Wandsworth. When this is done the Crystal Palace will have direct communication with the Great Western, the North-Western, the Great Northern, and the Eastern Counties Railways. To the north of London, especially, this line will be a great convenience. The company propose to hold a festival on the Burns Centenary, and to revive on the occasion the old traditions of the minstrel. Fifty guineas are offered for the best poem in honour of Burns—lists open to all the world—language English—metre and matter at the writer's own discretion.

**THE NORTH-WEST LONDON PREVENTIVE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.**—A meeting on behalf of this excellent institution, founded in 1852, and to which a new feature is now added in the instruction of training masters, was held on Wednesday in the new hall of the building. The institution combines prevention and reformation. Here lads from sixteen years of age whose destitute condition expose them peculiarly to temptation, and criminals when released from prison, receive an asylum, are provided with religious and secular instruction, and are taught such knowledge of a useful trade as will enable them, when started afresh in life, to earn their bread by honest industry. During the five years the institution has been open it has received 452 destitute and criminal youths, who are thus accounted for:—Emigrated, 63; established in trade, 67; in service, 34; in army and navy, 52; restored to friends, 18; labour-master at a reformatory, 1; in other reformatories with consent, 9; quitted prematurely from the strictness of the discipline, 84; dismissed for misconduct, 11; drowned, 1; died, 2; present inmates, 110. The meeting was held at the institution, Euston-road. The chair was taken by the Earl of Shaftesbury, and on the platform were the Bishop of Oxford, Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., Mr. John Abel Smith, M.P., Mr. Garnet, M.P., Mr. S. Neave, Governor of the Bank of England; Mr. J. G. Hubbard, Mr. W. Cotton, &c. The opening address was delivered by the Bishop of Oxford, who eloquently pleaded the cause of the institution. At the close of the meeting a liberal collection was made.

**THE RIVAL OMNIBUS COMPANIES.**—At the Westminster Police Court, on Wednesday, the inquiry into this case was resumed. Mr. Bodkin, on the part of the council of the General Company, expressed his opinion that a settlement of this matter might be made upon equitable principles. Mr. Robinson, Mr. Tindal Atkinson, Mr. Giffard, and Mr. Poland acquiesced in the proposed arrangements, stating at the same time that they were quite prepared for the continuance of the inquiry. Mr. Edwards, on the part of the Saloon Company, feared that the Saloon Company could not trust to any proposition which might be made by the General Omnibus Company. The Saloon Company had always shown a spirit of forbearance, but the General Company had declared, through Mr. Church, the secretary, that the opposition should go on until it was death to one of the parties. Unless something definite was arranged it would be idle to stop the case at the present stage. After some legal coquetting, Mr. Paynter, the magistrate, said he had thrown out this suggestion on the last occasion, for in that court they had nothing to do with the General Company or the Saloon Company, apart from the interests of the public. A mistake had been made by the General Company in supposing that they could monopolise the traffic of the roads of the metropolis. He had no objection to what was called a French company, for it must be admitted that the omnibuses in Paris were very far superior to those which had been in the habit of running through the streets of London. That there had been a great interruption to the public traffic in consequence of the rivalry of these two companies could not be doubted. He hoped a satisfactory arrangement might be carried out, for the public traffic had been most unjustifiably interfered with. If some arrangement were not carried out Parliament would interfere, and he should take it upon himself to make an application to the Government which would possibly lead to an Act of Parliament regulating the omnibus traffic of the metropolis. All the learned counsel, the solicitors, and defendants joined in a chorus of recrimination and complaint, in the course of which the magistrate many times vainly endeavoured to appoint a day for adjournment. At length the further hearing of the case was deferred until two o'clock on Tuesday, December 21.

**VANDALISM.**—In the church of All Souls, Langham-place, was a very fine picture of "Jesus Crowned with Thorns," which was valued at £800. Some weak-minded person secreted himself in the church, and during the night cut up into shreds and completely destroyed the picture. The outrage is supposed to have been an act of fanaticism, for the letters "I. H. S." were also cut out of the front of the cloth covering the communion-table.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**—Last week the births of 910 boys and 904 girls—in all, 1814 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1547.—Under the influence of cold air and fogs the mortality has much increased. The deaths registered in London were in the two previous weeks 1133 and 1217; in last week they rose to 1349. The deaths of last week were more numerous, to the extent of nearly 200, than they would have been if the average rate of mortality for the same season had prevailed. Scarletina is still very fatal. The deaths from it last week were 145, which is nearly double the corrected average for ten corresponding weeks. The north districts, in which nearly a third of the deaths from it occurred, continue to suffer most. The deaths from smallpox have increased from three to fifteen.

## TRADE PROTECTION CIRCULARS.

It is the most trite of all experiences that nothing treads so close on a good thing as its abuse. In a commercial country like this it is not surprising that it should be the policy of our law that every necessary protection should be afforded to the members of every class in their dealings with each other. With this view certain Acts of Parliament have been passed, under which warrants of attorney, cognovits, Judges' orders, county court judgments, and bills of sale, are required to be filed in the offices of the courts of law, which are open to inspection on the payment of a small fee for every search against one person. The ground on which these enactments were made was to prevent injustice being done to creditors by secret legal arrangements, such as warrants of attorney and bills of sale, often involving fraudulent preferences. Looking at the Acts of Parliament from this point of view, it must be admitted that the registration of such documents was intended for wise and beneficial purposes. Out of this system, however, there has arisen another, which, in a vast number of instances, produces unmitigated evil, distress, and ruin to persons to whom commercial credit is the vital air they breathe. There have been for some years established in London and elsewhere certain offices and associations called "Trade Protection Societies," the objects of which are to collect information affecting the character, transaction, and circumstances of traders and other persons, which information is entered in books kept at the offices of the societies for the inspection of, or are sent in the form of weekly circulars to, subscribers. To a certain extent it may be conceded that such associations are of service to the commercial community. The operations of the proprietors or managers of these associations have, however, been greatly enlarged within the last few years; for whereas formerly there was a periodical issue of lists of bankruptcies, insolvencies, meetings of creditors under assignments, &c., regular weekly journals are now published, containing lists of all warrants of attorney, cognovits, Judges' orders, bills of sale, county court judgments, Irish judgments, Irish warrants of attorney, and protested bills of exchange in Scotland, &c.; so that each subscriber has placed before him weekly a printed record of every one of the documents in question which have been filed in any court in the preceding week. The effect of these records has, in process of time, become such that every man whose name appears in them, no matter under what circumstances the recorded security may have been given, finds his credit prejudiced and imperilled; and it has come to this, that the most wealthy and prosperous trader who has submitted to the registration of a Judge's order will gradually find his credit contracted or withdrawn; while to the struggling trader the appearance of his name in one of these journals is virtually a publication of a declaration of insolvency. In the case of a Judge's order it may happen that a demand is made on a wealthy and stable man, the amount of which he disputes; he offers a lesser sum; but his creditor issues a writ, and afterwards accepts the sum tendered; and in that state of things legal technicalities require that the matter should be finally settled by means of a Judge's order. The simple act of submission to such an order causes a man worth thousands to be entered in a trade protection circular as having been subject to legal proceedings for a small debt—say of £50; the fact being that, knowing himself to be liable only to the extent of £45, he has resisted a litigious claimant only for the difference between the two sums, and has succeeded in his resistance.

Again, with regard to bills of sale, it may frequently happen that a person in private life who is desirous of apprenticing a son, or otherwise desiring to advance a child in the world, and can only obtain a loan for that purpose upon the security of his household furniture. Such a person might very well say that he has no objection to his name being entered in the books directed by the Act of Parliament to be kept, if the only persons who were allowed to search such books were those who were about to have transactions with him, as to them he could explain the circumstances which compelled him to give the security. In many cases, on inquiry, it would turn out that such a security did not in the slightest degree affect the value of the personal security of the person giving such an instrument. Such a person, if he is told that by becoming a party to a bill of sale his name is to be published in connection with it to all the world, would naturally object to the consequences which its record in these trade journals produce—namely, that his neighbours and acquaintances might, if they should get hold of one of them, obtain a knowledge of his private transactions, and draw conclusions unwarranted by the actual facts.

It is easy to see to what extent a man may be injured by mere rumours founded on such a transaction. In many cases such inquiry has reached to the point of commercial ruin, not the result of actual insolvency at the time of giving the recorded securities, but as the inevitable consequence of the destruction of credit which follows the announcement of the existence of such securities in the trade protection journals. Enough has been said to show that a system valuable in itself has grown into an abuse which demands public attention. We are glad, therefore, to find that the question has been brought before the notice of the Metropolitan and Provincial Law Association by Mr. Ford, a solicitor. It would seem from his statements that all the intelligence published in the circulars in question is obtained by an evasion of the Acts of Parliament which declare the necessity of filing the documents in question in some court of record, inasmuch as inspection of these records was intended to be open, not to every curious person who chooses to pay sixpence or a shilling, but only to such parties as are engaged in particular transactions with particular persons. Unless this were so, why, as Mr. Ford observes, should not notice be given of such records in the usual legal mode of giving publicity to transactions which the Legislature intends to be made public—namely, the *London Gazette*?

**THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FINE ARTS,** the establishment of which we announced a fortnight ago, is progressing favourably with its preliminary arrangements, which are nearly completed. It speaks well for its prospects that the Earl of Carlisle is its president, and that amongst the vice-presidents are the names of the Earl of Bessborough, Lord Feversham, &c. The council is selected from working men in art and letters, as free as possible from party and cliques. We abstain from mentioning any of their names, although we have heard of some of them, preferring to let the body come out officially in their own programme, which will, we understand, appear in the course of a few days. An inaugural meeting of the society will take place in the first week of December.

**THE NORTH-EASTERLY GALE** prevailing during the early part of the week has been accompanied by serious accidents. In the metropolis a large stack of chimneys was blown down in Palgrave-street, Spitalfields, on Monday. The great weight of bricks and mortars nearly demolished the whole house in its fall, and killed two of the inmates—a man named Capper, and one of his children. Two families, consisting of fifteen persons, were in the house at the time. On the previous night a policeman, named Wilson, went on his beat, which embraces the north bank of the Surrey Canal, but about midnight was missed; a minute search was made, and his hat was discovered floating on the water. Along the banks of the canal are whitening and lime works, and there being a high wind quantities of dust, sand, and pulverised chalk were flying about in clouds. It is supposed that Wilson was partially blinded by this dust, and stepped inadvertently into the canal, or that he was caught by the wind suddenly, and forced into the water. Less serious accidents have been the constant falling of chimneys and the uprooting of shrubs and trees in the parks during the last few days. A bargeman was blown into the river off the gunwale of his barge on Monday at Bankside, and drowned.—At sea there have been numerous wrecks and some loss of life. The accounts from all the Channel ports, and indeed generally from those of the British seas, teem with announcements of disasters. Vessels have been wrecked at or near Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, Shields, Yarmouth, Falmouth, Lowestoft, Scarborough, and Flamborough Head: one vessel, the *Laurentia*, a Dutchman, has foundered near Torenolno, and only one man was saved. The Ostend mail-packet for Dover left at 6.30 on Sunday evening, and did not get in till 3 p.m. on Monday afternoon. The Channel Islands' packets from Weymouth did not leave harbour.

At Chatham on Saturday a bandsman named Davis was tried by a court-martial on a charge of having deserted his own regiment and sold into another. He was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment at Fort Clarence, and in addition to be branded on the breast with the letter D.

The Rev. Dr. John Cook, of St. Leonard's, St. Andrew's, will be proposed as Moderator of the next General Assembly in Scotland.

MUSIC.

M. JULLIEN'S "Farewell Concerts" are proceeding with great success. Since they began on the first of this month, the Lyceum has been crowded to the doors, and the denizens of the promenade have not only been perfectly quiet but have listened to the music—even those portions of it which a few years ago would have been deemed unsuitable to a popular assemblage—with serious and discriminating attention. M. Jullien has begun his usual series of "Nights" specially dedicated to the works of the great classical masters. Last Monday evening was the first "Mendelssohn Night," and we shall, of course, have Beethoven Nights, Mozart Nights, Weber Nights, &c., to the end of the season. The idea is a good one: each of those great masters has his own particular admirers, who turn out in force on the nights devoted to him; and, moreover, we are sure of good concerts when their chief materials are drawn from such sources.

On Monday night the great features of the concert were Mendelssohn's Italian Symphony; his pianoforte concerto in G minor, played by Miss Arabella Goddard; his violin concerto, performed by M. Wieniawski; his dramatic scena "Infelice," sung by Miss Stabach; and the Wedding March from the "Midsummer Night's Dream." In all this there was no novelty, nor could there be in a selection from the works of a composer who may be called the "Ultimus Romanorum," the last representative of the great classical school, and whose works have become household words among us to a greater degree, indeed, than among his own countrymen. Pieces such as those which we have enumerated do not now call for description or criticism: they are well known to be masterpieces of art—gems of the purest water. But we can say that their brightness has seldom been more fully displayed; that Jullien's sixty symphonists did their duty like good men and true; that Arabella Goddard, if possible, excelled herself, and was received with even more than the usual enthusiasm; and that Wieniawski played the violin concerto with the utmost finish of execution, and with exquisite grace, delicacy, and feeling; his sole defect being (as we have already said) a thinness of tone which detracts from the force of his style, and from that vocal effect which, in melodious passages, is the greatest beauty of instrumental performance. The Italian dramatic scena was sung by Miss Stabach in a pure and musical-like manner, though she had scarcely strength enough for the enormous difficulties with which it is filled. The "Wedding March," which, familiar as it is, never gets hackneyed, formed a brilliant conclusion to the Mendelssohn selection.

The miscellaneous portion of the concert included the grand operatic selection from the "Freischütz;" a fantasia of Paganini, played by M. Wieniawski; the Venetian canzonet "I'm a laughing zingarella," sung by Miss Louisa Vinning; and some of the most brilliant pieces of Jullien's dance-music.

MR. HULLAH has begun his annual series of sacred concerts at ST. MARTIN'S HALL. The first took place on Wednesday evening, when Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" was performed. The hall—which, though its acoustical properties have always made it an excellent concert-room, has hitherto been remarkably bare and unadorned—is quite transformed in appearance. It has been newly painted and decorated in what is called the "polychromatic" style, which consists in richness and variety of colour; a new orchestra, more spacious and better-arranged than the last, has been erected; roomy and commodious stall-seats have been introduced; and many minor improvements have been made; the result of the whole being that this great building, which is capable of affording accommodation for 2500 persons, is not surpassed, either in adaptation to musical purposes or in elegance and convenience, by any concert-hall in London. The performance of Wednesday evening was on the whole an excellent one, but remarkable chiefly as having introduced two new aspirants to public favour. The one was Mdlle. Behrens, a contralto, who, we understand, made her first appearance before an audience, and, considered in this light, it gave the highest promise of future eminence. This lady has a magnificent voice—full, deep, mellow, and perfectly in tune; and she possesses, moreover, intelligence, feeling, and a degree of self-possession unusual in a young debutante. She sang the great air, "But the Lord is mindful of His own," in a manner which produced a general call for its repetition; but she committed the great English error of dragging the time—an error which she must endeavour to correct. The other debutant was Mr. Arthursen, who sang the tenor part. His voice was evidently too low for the music, and he was consequently obliged to resort to the falsetto much more than was agreeable. He was, besides, overcome by nervousness; so that he cannot be fairly judged from this single hearing. The soprano part was sustained by Mdlle. de Villar, who sang charmingly; and every justice was done to the bass part by Mr. Santley. The hall was completely filled.

AN AMATEUR CONCERT, of an aristocratic description, was given a fortnight ago at Heaton Hall, the seat of the Earl of Wilton, to raise funds for the enlargement of St. Margaret's Church, Prestwich. The performers were the Countess of Wilton, Ladies Katherine and Alice Egerton, the Hon. Seymour Egerton, two daughters of Sir James Graham, and the Hon. Mrs. Duncombe. Mr. Charles Hallé was the conductor. This reminds us of the memorable performance, some two centuries ago, when Milton's "Comus" was first represented by the youthful members of the Egerton family; another lady, Alice Egerton, sustaining the character of the Lady.

THE BRITISH AMATEUR MUSICAL SOCIETY on Wednesday week gave their opening concert of the season. The music was well selected and performed, both in the instrumental and vocal departments. These concerts appear to attract much and deserved attention amongst the higher classes in the neighbourhood; and the hall has been furnished and decorated in a manner in every way worthy of such patronage.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, at their general meeting on the 15th inst., unanimously re-elected Dr. Sterndale Bennett conductor of the concerts of next season. Dr. Bennett has acted in this capacity during the last three seasons, and the great benefits derived by the society from his services are acknowledged on all hands.

The committee of the recent LEEDS FESTIVAL have now published the pecuniary results of that great music meeting. The amount of receipts from sale of tickets, donations, proceeds of People's Concert, &c., was £8025 7s.; the expenditure, including principal performers, orchestra, chorus, printing, advertising, &c., was £6025; leaving a net surplus of £2000. It is determined, we understand, that the next festival shall take place in 1886, in order to avoid collision with the Birmingham festival, and that the subsequent meetings shall be triennial.

MR. W. E. EVANS, of Sheffield, gave a performance on Saturday evening, at St. James's Hall, for the purpose of introducing to the London public certain improvements made by him in the construction of the harmonium—an instrument now rising into great importance. A large and musical audience assembled, admitted by cards of invitation, whom Mr. Evans entertained with a very agreeable concert, accompanied by an explanation of the nature of his improvements, the chief objects of which have been to soften the metallic hardness of the tone, and to obviate the mechanical difficulties in the management of the wind. We listened with satisfaction both to the performance and the explanations. Mr. Evans's harmonium is an admirable instrument, equally calculated for accompanying the voice and for the performance of instrumental music. Its qualities in both capacities were tested by Sterndale Bennett's song, "May-dew," and Cherubini's "Ave Maria," sung by Miss Eliza Hughes; trio of Bach for the piano, violin, and harmonium; and by several other well-selected pieces, both vocal and instrumental. We are not in a condition to estimate the comparative merits of Mr. Evans's harmonium and those of other makers; but there is no question that it is an excellent instrument, and worthy of public attention.

THE AURORA BOREALIS on Monday was visible for the first time this season in the neighbourhood of Bury. The phenomenon extended in an arch from the north-east to the western horizon, and was more brilliant than the tail of the comet. Towards half-past ten o'clock it broke off into feathery sprays and disappeared.

THE THEATRES, &c.

OLYMPIC.—On Monday the management of this theatre revived an old farce of Mr. J. M. Morton, once of some celebrity, entitled "A Thumping Legacy." It will be recollected that Mr. Keeley made on its production a great hit in the character of Jacob Ominous, a London chemist, of Corsican extraction, who is tempted to the land of his ancestors in pursuit of a legacy which he had been informed had been left him by an uncle lately deceased. The said uncle, however, turns out to be living, and the legacy is nothing short of his hereditary share in a vendetta, the traditional responsibilities of which devolve lineally on him. Notwithstanding his Corsican origin, Jacob has become a thorough cockney, and his cowardice and cunning are about equal. Both qualities are brought into play by the circumstances in which he now finds himself involved, and make up the humour of the character. Mr. Robson is the present representative of poor Jacob, and between his fears and his artifices finds abundant scope for exaggerated effects. The mirth of the audience is, accordingly, strongly excited, and the actor triumphant. This revival is a judicious movement on the part of the management.

CHARLES MACKAY LECTURING IN SCOTLAND.—Dr. Mackay has been giving his readings on Poetry and Song to crowded audiences in Edinburgh, the hall of the Philosophical Institution having been literally crammed on each occasion with audiences exceeding eleven hundred persons, among whom were included most of the distinguished residents of the Scottish capital and its neighbourhood.—The Glasgow Herald, in announcing the fact that Dr. Mackay will deliver two lectures on Poetry and Song in the Merchants' Hall at Glasgow, on Tuesday and Thursday next week, thus welcomes the poet-lecturer:—"We are delighted again to have the opportunity of meeting one whom we had once much pleasure in claiming as a townsman. Himself a poet of no mean excellence, his genial fancy, his extensive information, and his fine critical taste and powers, will prepare us for an intellectual treat of no ordinary kind. We have recently transferred to our columns Dr. Mackay's narrative of his American tour—the most delightful pen-and-ink sketches we have ever read."

MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL, after a prosperous metropolitan career of some two hundred nights, announce next week as their last at the Egyptian Hall. Their "Patchwork" combines music, fun, whimsicality, and dramatic "situation," in an ingenious and pleasing manner, which, together with the admirable executive skill of the artists, has secured it a permanent West-end reputation. One great merit in the plan of "Patchwork" is, there are no waits and pauses—one character succeeding another in rapid succession—and thereby fixing the attention of the audience to the finale. The excellent moral tone, too, of the entertainment has contributed no little to its great success, for, though there is a great amount of fun, it is entirely free from coarseness or vulgarity. We observe that an extraordinary representation of "Patchwork" is announced for Tuesday next, the 23rd inst.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

REMOVAL OF OLD HOUSES NEAR THE NEW RECORD OFFICE, FETTER-LANE.

WE are not aware that any particular associations are connected with the old house shown in the foreground of the Engraving. It is, however, well worthy of preservation in these pages as a characteristic example of the substantial brick buildings erected, some in the reign of Charles I., but the greater number after the Great Fire of 1662. The ornamental features of this dwelling are formed of bricks, cast in the proper architectural forms.

This style of street decoration was, undoubtedly, a great relief from the monotonous appearance of the long rows of plain buildings, and it is likely that many parts of the metropolis would at the present day have presented a much more agreeable aspect than they do but for an Act of Parliament which placed brickmaking under the care of the Excise, who by various restrictions soon rendered it out of the question for brick-manufacturers to produce any forms except those of the common oblong kind; and since this duty has been remitted the skill of the brickmaker has been revived, and in many of the modern parts of London we see good examples of the artistic application of this very durable material.

On the east side of Fetter-lane there is a house with a wide gateway at the basement, above which is inserted "Fleur-de-lis-court;" on each gatepost are two lions' heads well carved, and of considerable antiquity; and, although the whole front has been revived with stucco, an examination of the roof, interior, &c., shows that the superstructure is of corresponding date with the gateway. It is said that "glorious John Dryden" lived in this house in days gone by.

Near the house shown in the Engraving there is an old-fashioned hostelry, which is at present undergoing a course of transformation to the present fashion. This bore the sign of the Horseshoe and Magpie—one of the last of the ancient hanging signs which were such a peculiar feature of old London. Provided that some curious antiquary has not got hold of this relic, it is to be hoped that it may be put up in its original place, for these things have now become so scarce that the one or two which remain have much interest. The Holborn end of Fetter-lane still preserves a good deal of the architectural appearance which it did nearly three centuries ago. The people and the manners are, however, widely different. The carriages of the Parcels Delivery Company, which has a station here, dash over the pavement in place of the slow stage-wagon; and the once famous White Horse Tavern, that place of life and bustle in the stage-coaching days, has been transformed into a sort of model lodging-house. The new Record Office, still without wings and tower, will, we fear, want room when the houses now in course of removal are put up again. It is, however, pleasant to see this substantial building, to which we hope the valued records of the nation will be removed with all convenient speed and preserved in safety for succeeding centuries. At present the records in the chapel of the White Tower stand in wooden framework, and those in the Chapter House at Westminster cannot be considered safe from fire or other accidents; and besides, when this change has been effected, we shall have the satisfaction of not only knowing that these precious records are beyond the reach of ordinary danger, but that two of the most remarkable buildings in the metropolis will become accessible to the public.

THE CAXTON MEMORIAL.—(To the Editor.)—In a recent Number of your Journal appears an inquiry "What has become of the Caxton memorial?" a satisfactory answer to which is to be found in the accompanying circular now in course of circulation among the provincial master printers. I am directed by the committee of the Printers' Pension Society to direct your attention to the particulars contained in this circular, and to beg the favour of your giving the undertaking the benefit of the great influence of your Journal by its insertion therein entire, or in such parts as in your judgment may be most suitable and conducive to the interests of the laudable objects they have in view.—J. S. HODSON, Secretary, 22, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn:—

"MEMORIAL TO WILLIAM CAXTON, THE FIRST ENGLISH PRINTER.—Sir,—Your attention is especially called to the abovesaid object, as being of great interest to the general body of printers, particularly at the present time. In the year 1491 died William Caxton, the introducer of printing into England, and himself the first English printer; and in the year 1847 a public meeting was called to promote the erection of a monument to commemorate the event, and in honour of the individual. Thus tardy has been the English nation in recognising the claims and merits of William Caxton. May the result of this application prove that the same reflection cannot hereafter be justly applied to the printers of England. This meeting originated with the Rev. Mr. Milman, now the Dean of St. Paul's, and was held under the most favourable auspices. It was presided over by the Right Hon. Lord Morpeth, M.P., now Earl of Carlisle, and was attended by many noblemen and gentlemen of great literary reputation and of general influence; the subscriptions announced on the occasion amounted to £450, including twenty-five guineas from his Royal Highness Prince Albert; and many other names were afterwards added to the list. The effort, however, did not prove successful; and, after a lapse of seven years, it was eventually proposed by the treasurer (the Rev. Dr. Milman), with the consent of the subscribers who had paid, that the balance of the funds in his hands should be paid over to the Printers' Pension Society, on the special condition that the amount be applied towards the creation of a Caxton pension. To this condition the committee of the society readily agreed; and in February, 1854, £171 2s. was received as the foundation of the Caxton fund; and a further sum of £8 2s. 2d. was afterwards received from the same quarter. In the meantime the committee had been enabled to collect from other sources £46 8s. 8d., making together £225 12s. 10d. It was considered that the interest of this sum would not be sufficient for the purpose, and that a pension to bear the name of Caxton, and to be a memorial at all worthy of his services and reputation, should not be of less amount than £25 a year, which would require a capital of about £850. As the progress of the fund, however, during a period of nearly three years, had not been such as to promise the speedy realisation of such a sum, the committee resolved to appropriate to this object the profits that might accrue from the anniversary dinner of 1857. This having produced £424 at once increased the fund to £1274 13s. 4d., leaving a balance of £200 6s. 8d. to be provided. Such an amount, it is presumed, will be readily contributed by the successors of this first English printer—the man who introduced into this favoured island the great art by the practice of which they now gain an existence or accumulate riches. The members of the metropolitan trade, having cheerfully performed their portion of this pleasing duty, feel themselves at liberty to ask their brethren in the country now to co-operate with them in its completion."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A MEETING at Shrewsbury, very different to the bumper ones of the last two or three years, has brought the racing season of 1883 to a close at last. Mr. Barber again won the Yearling Stakes, this time with a son of the defunct Slane; there was also a dead heat of three; and English Rose, who was so much talked of at one time in connection with the Cesarewitch, managed a mile race. What with North Lincoln and Argosy, the City has had its share of turf luck this year, both on 'Change and on the Aldermen's bench. The Newmarket Houghton is likely to leave its sting in more than the unhappy ones whose books were on the wrong side for the Cambridgehire, as the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals invites, by advertisement, such as were witnesses of "a gross case of cruelty to a pony by a baronet" there to stand forward; and a gentleman who was left behind by the premature starting of the special train on the last day also exhorts his fellow-sufferers to co-operate in bringing an action against the company. The Cooper blood stock sale on Monday was a good one: Autocrat went back at 340 guineas; while Bay Rosalind and Miss Tennyson attracted, we believe, William Day's fancy at 200 guineas and 160 guineas respectively. A colt foal by Autocrat out of the former reached 110 guineas; a yearling filly by the same horse, 125gs.; and Bald-faced Stag by Harkaway fell at 700gs! Captain Barlow, of Hasketon, in Suffolk, has purchased Footstool, and his stout Saddler blood, which he showed so eminently over Queen's Plate course, and his capacity of going through dirt fit him exactly for crossing with country mares. Vedette, Wardermarske, and Zuyder Zee are in the market.

The complaint from all the hunting countries is that the lack of rain is quite ruining scent; and none of them seem to be having the wonderful sport before Christmas which they enjoyed last year. The Brocklesby, we hear, have done pretty well, although their wolds are fast drying up. Will Goodall is, as usual, showing some good sport with the Duke of Rutland's, in spite of everything. On Guy Fawkes-day he was at Ropsley Rice; killed after an hour's run, and then had twenty minutes and fifty minutes to ground. On November 9th they met at Caythorpe, drew General Reeves's covert, had fifteen minutes in cover, with no scent worth speaking of, and then lost, after a slow-hunting run of a mile. Two covers were then drawn blank; but, on leaving the second, a veteran jumped up in a field of turnips, tried Normanton Earths, got headed near Ropsley Rice, and was finally pulled down after a good run of one hour and fifteen minutes. Mr. Assheton Smith's had a rare thing on the 10th, of fifty-seven minutes, from Clatford Oak Cuts. Four ladies finished in the front rank. The rare old Squire of Dorsetshire was there in his "white collar," and rode like a boy; and so did Sir Edward Antrobus, the master of the field. Mr. Morrell's hunt testimonial is to be presented in the Townhall at Abingdon on Tuesday, at five o'clock, and a dinner will be given him by the Old Berkshire men afterwards. We can ill afford to lose such princely-hearted masters, and we trust that the day may not be far distant when his name will once more take its place on the M. F. H. list in some other county.

The Junta blood and Lord Sefton's kennel seem likely to be prominent this season; and under the presidency of Mr. H. Villebois, who has his foxhound kennels close by, the old Swaffham Club ground was itself again with Mr. M'George in the scarlet, and eleven matches and five stakes on the card. Ashdown Park and Boroaton (Salop), on Monday; Staunton Harold, on Tuesday; Brough (Catterick), on Tuesday and Wednesday; Knipe Scar, on Wednesday; Coquetdale Club (O) and Tattenhall (O), on Wednesday and Thursday; Patehill Park and Brampton, on Thursday and Friday; and Appleby (O), on Friday and Saturday, are the meetings for next week.

WREXHAM RACES.—MONDAY.

Hurdle Race.—Wee Willie, 1. Sobieski, 2.  
Cern Handicap.—The Deer, 1. Scylla, 2.  
Wynnstay Handicap.—Medallion, 1. Waterloo, 2.

SHREWSBURY AUTUMN RACES.—TUESDAY.

Astley House Stakes.—Ochiltree, 1. Brandy Ball, 2.  
Anglesey Stakes.—Sister to York, 1. Sunbury, 2.  
Shrewsbury Handicap.—Blackthorn, 1. Lady Dot, 2.  
Shorts Handicap Selling Race.—Magnolia, 1. Chantress, 2.  
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Little Gerard, 1. Clapham, 2.  
Corporation Plate.—Clemantine, 1. Contract, 2.  
Abbey Handicap.—Maggie Lauder, 1. Chantress, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Sewern Handicap.—Kestrel, 1. Subterfuge colt, 2.  
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Laird o' the Dale, 1. Magnolia, 2.  
Hurdle Race.—Jealousy, 1. Wee Willie, 2.  
Grand Annual Steeplechase.—Escape, 1. Greyling, 2.  
Foregate Stakes.—Clemantine, 1. Tiana, 2.  
Stewards' Cup.—English Rose, 1. Broadlands, 2.

THURSDAY.

Monkmoor Handicap.—Lass of Richmond-hill, 1. Mrs. Stowe, 2.  
Column Handicap.—Katherine Logie, 1. Lady Dot, 2.  
Nursery Handicap.—Precious Stone, 1. Old Robert, 2.

MR. MORPHY.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir,—My attention has this moment been directed to a passage in a letter of Lord Lytton to Mr. Morphy wherein allusion is made to the "suppression" of a portion of Mr. Morphy's letter to me, which you published, together with my answer, in your Paper for Oct. 23. I have not seen the epistle to which Lord Lytton's is a reply; but I plead guilty at once to having omitted, when sending you Mr. Morphy's jeremiad and my answer, a couple of paragraphs from the former. My reasons for omitting them were, in the first place, because they appeared to me to be irrelevant to the main point between Mr. Morphy and me; and secondly, because I knew if the letters extended very much beyond the limited space you apportion to chess they were pretty certain of being omitted, or, as Mr. Morphy phrases it, "suppressed" altogether; and, thirdly, because I had already written to a friend in Paris with whom, through my introduction, Mr. M. was living upon intimate terms, an explanation touching the notice Mr. Morphy professes to be so concerned at; and from my friend's reply, which intimated that Mr. M. was about to write to me in an amicable spirit, I of course supposed there was an end of the matter, and that I should be permitted to pursue my work, and this young gentleman's play, without further misunderstanding. That, after this, and in the face of my endeavours through your Journal to set his blindfold and other chess exploits before the public in the most advantageous light—in the face of every civility which to the extent of my opportunities I have endeavoured to show him from the first moment of his arrival in this country—he could reconcile it to his sense of honour and honesty to impute to me a wilful suppression of any portion of his letter, does, indeed, amaze me, and I can only account for it by supposing he is under the influence of very ill advisers, or that his idea of what is honourable and honest is very different from what I had hoped and believed it to be.

November 15. I am, Sir, yours, &c., H. STANTON.

P.S. That you may judge with what likelihood and with what propriety Mr. Morphy attributes the omission of the *excerpts* to sinister motives, I enclose them, and shall be obliged by your giving them the additional publicity he craves as soon as your space permits:—

"A statement appeared in the chess department of that Journal (the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS) a few weeks since that 'Mr. Morphy had come to Europe unprovided with backers or seconds'—the inference being obvious, that my want of funds was the reason of our match not taking place. As you are the editor of that department of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, I felt much hurt that a gentleman who had always received me at his club and elsewhere with great kindness and courtesy should allow so prejudicial a statement to be made in reference to me; one, too, which is not strictly consonant with fact."

"In conclusion, I beg leave to state that I have addressed a copy of this letter to the editors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, *Bell's Life in London*, the *Era*, the *Field*, and the *Sunday Times*; being most desirous that our true position should no longer be misunderstood by the community at large. I again request you to fix the date for our commencing the match."

PHOTOGRAPH OF COLONEL H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.—Previously to the departure of the Prince of Wales for Berlin on Wednesday last his Royal Highness honoured Mr. Mayall, the well-known photographer, with a sitting for a full-length photographic portrait in his uniform as Colonel in the Army. Notwithstanding a dull November day—by no means favourable for photography—Mr. Mayall exhibited his usual skill in securing a portrait at once artistic in position and faithful to a marvel in expression and likeness.

The General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom will hold their first meeting in the hall of the Royal College of Physicians on Tuesday next, the 23rd day of November, at two o'clock p.m.



STATUE OF DR. ISAAC BARROW, INAUGURATED AT TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, ON TUESDAY LAST.

THIS fine statue, which was erected in Trinity College, Cambridge, on Tuesday last, was presented to the college by the Marquis of Lansdowne. It forms a companion to the statue of Lord Bacon, presented, we believe, by the present Master of the College, Dr. Whewell. Both are in a sitting posture, and are accompanied by the statue of Sir Isaac Newton by Roubiliac, which is in a standing posture. The three are alike in white marble.

"The name of Dr. Barrow," says the Rev. Mr. Granger, "will be ever illustrious for strength of mind, and a compass of knowledge that did honour to his country. In mathematical learning he was excelled only by one man, and that was his pupil, the great Sir Isaac Newton." He preceded Newton in the mathematical chair at Cambridge. Dr. Tillotson said of his theological works: "He must be a perfectly good or a prodigiously bad man who can read them

over without being better for them." Barrow was, indeed, a profound scholar and energetic writer, whose inquiries were directed to most branches of human learning, yet his chief predilection was for the study of natural philosophy, in the pursuit of which he sedulously studied the works of Bacon, Descartes, Galileo, and others. This bright example of Christian virtue and prodigy of learning died in the 47th year of his age. He was born October, 1630. The statue now raised to his memory has been produced from the most authentic likenesses of him extant, and is ably designed and executed by Mr. Noble, of Bruton-street, Berkeley-square, whose fine statues of the Queen, Wellington, Peel, &c., we have on previous occasions engraved in our Journal.

A new edition of Dr. Barrow's works is about to be brought out by the College authorities.



TAPTON HOUSE, NEAR CHESTERFIELD, THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE MR. G. STEPHENSON.

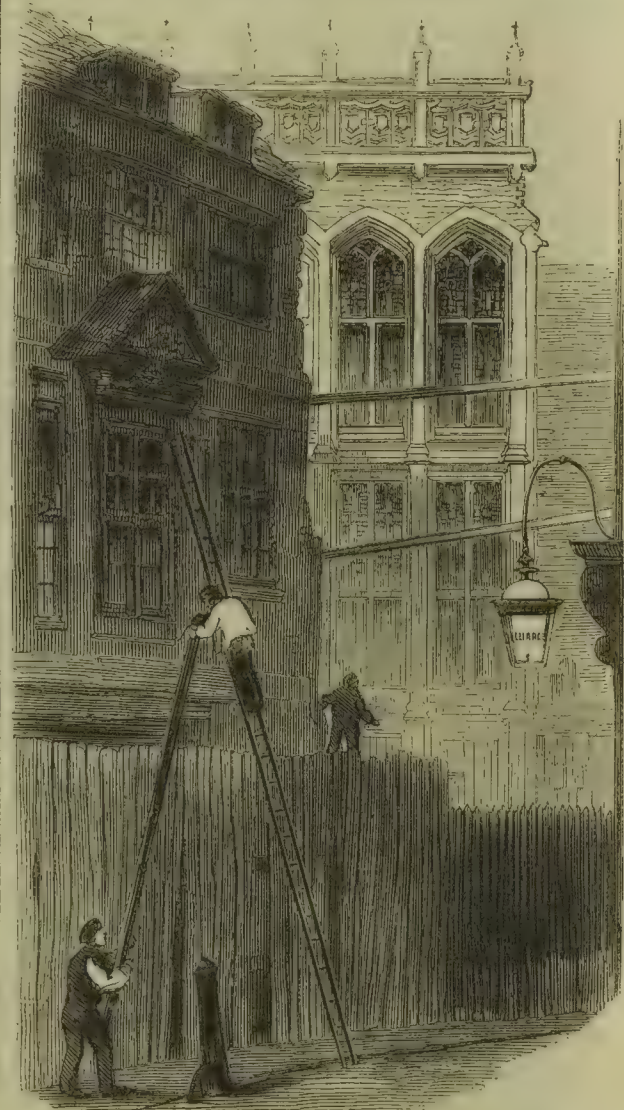
## TAPTON HOUSE, THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE MR. G. STEPHENSON.

WHO, in travelling down the line of the North Midland Railway, has not, in passing by Chesterfield, had his attention arrested by the sight of the curiously-curved spire of its parish church? While some have admired its architectural singularity, and have considered it an ornament, others have regarded its peculiar appearance as a mere optical illusion, arising from the twisted form of the leaden plane which covers its surface. Others, again, have indulged in divers speculations as to whether it was originally constructed in this form, or has been drawn into it by the heat of the sun's rays causing its timbers to shrink on the three sides most exposed.

Chesterfield, however, has acquired a celebrity far superior to whatever it may have derived from the odd, almost ludicrous, aspect of the spire of its church, by its connection with the memory of the late celebrated George Stephenson, whose inventions and improvements have revolutionised the internal communications of the civilised world, and whose genius has given existence to the grandest and most beneficial organisation of capital and labour that has ever been known.

For the information of our readers, and especially those who may have to pass by Chesterfield, we present them with a representation of a structure contiguous to the town, which, from its connection with the "father of railways," must be regarded by every admirer of genius and lover of science with emotions approaching to sacred reverence, and which will form an interesting appendage to the view of his birthplace given in a preceding Number (October 9, 1858).

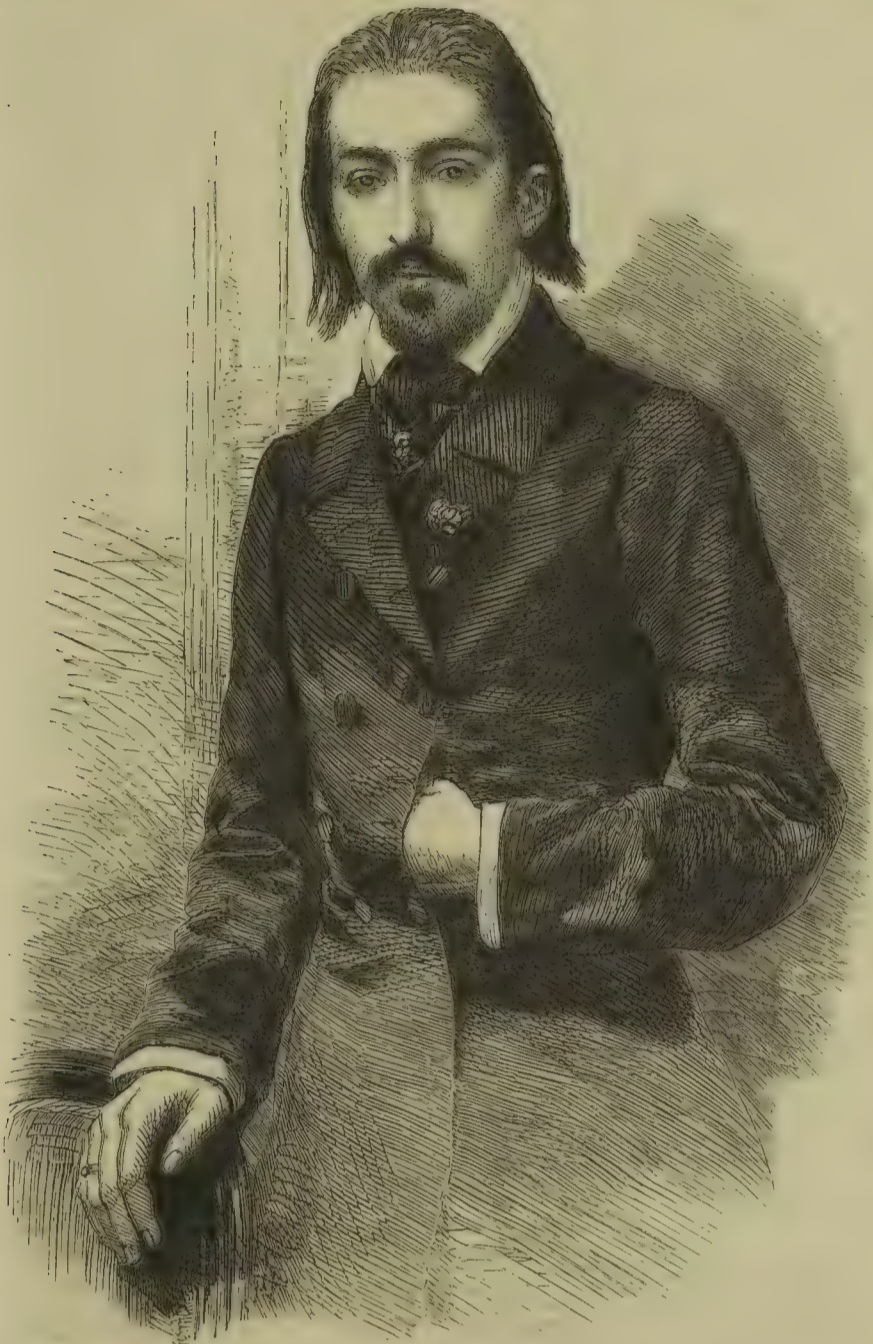
Across the valley to the right, on the summit of a hill, stands Tapton House, where Mr. Stephenson resided during the last ten years of his life, and where many of his most important plans were formed and perfected. Tapton House is a large, commodious mansion, beautifully situated amidst woods, and surrounded by a park. It stands about a mile north-east of the town, and is supposed to occupy a part of the site where in ancient times stood the castle from which, probably, Chesterfield derived its existence, and also its name, Cestrefeld, i.e., the field of the cestre, or castle. The castle, there is reason to believe, was very extensive, as appears from some remains which were discovered when Tapton Park was formed. Tapton House and grounds command an extensive view of the surrounding country, which is exceedingly varied and undulating. North and south the eye roves over a vast extent of lovely scenery; on the west it looks over the town of Chesterfield, with its fine church and crooked spire, and the extensive range of Derbyshire hills which bounds the distance. The park is skirted by the remains of what is supposed to have been the old British Rykneld-street, which ran from Derby northwards, and was repaired and made use of by the Romans. A little below this remnant of ancient times, which carries us back to the third century, in a deep rock-cutting, is the line of the Midland Railway, whence the shrill whistle of the locomotive is heard ever and anon announcing the rapid transit of goods and passengers.



OLD HOUSE IN FETTER-LANE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

When Mr. Stephenson took possession of Tapton House the gardens and pleasure-grounds adjoining were in a very neglected state, but his genius and love of nature soon caused them to assume a new aspect, and to exhibit more than ordinary attraction. His first improvement was to cut a woodland footpath up the hill, by which he added a beautiful feature to the park, and secured a shorter road to the Chesterfield station; but it was some time before he found sufficient leisure to carry into effect his contemplated improvements in the adjoining gardens and pleasure-grounds. Towards the close of his life Mr. Stephenson almost entirely withdrew from the active pursuits of his profession, and lived at home the life of a country gentleman, enjoying his gardens and grounds, and indulging his love of nature, which through all his busy life never left him. It was now that he began to take an active interest in horticultural pursuits, and seemed as eager to excel all other growers of exotic plants in the neighbourhood as he had been to surpass the villagers of Killingworth in the production of gigantic cabbages and cauliflowers some thirty years before. He was very successful in producing melons and pineapples, and his grapes took the first prize at Rotherham in a competition open to all England. Nor was he a little proud of his success. His active mind was continually suggesting new improvements, so that the numerous workmen he had in his employ were never idle; and at the time of his death Tapton House, with its gardens, hothouses, and pleasure-grounds, was justly celebrated as exhibiting the most interesting evidences of his taste and genius.

Since the year 1850 Tapton House has been leased as an educational establishment for young ladies, for which it presents almost unrivalled advantages, and, as it is conducted with great efficiency, and ranks high as a finishing school, it enjoys a large share of public patronage.



HENRI WIENIAWSKI, THE CELEBRATED VIOLINIST AT JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

#### HENRI WIENIAWSKI.

THE renowned violinist, Henri Wieniawski, whose wonderful powers of execution are nightly exciting enthusiastic admiration at M. Jullien's concerts, and whose Portrait we publish this week, was born at Lublin, in Poland. At the age of eight, having given the most marked evidence of a musical organisation, he was sent, by command and at the expense of the Emperor Nicholas, to commence a course of musical study at the Conservatoire of Paris. The violin was the instrument to which he devoted himself with all the intensity of his energetic nature, and with such astonishing eagerness did he devour and profit by the lessons of his instructor, the celebrated Massart, that at the age of eleven he was awarded the first prize of the Conservatoire—the highest distinction which, in the eyes of Europe, can be conferred on the successful musical stu-

dent. This brilliant honour, however, was attended with as deep a shadow which, in the eyes of the earnest and enthusiastic little virtuoso, robbed the triumph of almost all its satisfaction. By the rules of the Conservatoire, when a pupil has attained this final token of the highest proficiency in the studies for which it affords such unrivalled opportunities, he is dismissed to employ the advantages thus gained in the struggle of life, and to commence his career with his "blushing honours thick upon him." Doubtless the regulation is framed in the spirit of the fairest justice to the existing



MADAME CELESTE AS THE ARAB BOY, IN "THE FRENCH SPY," AT THE STANDARD THEATRE.  
SEE NEXT PAGE.

and future pupils of the institution, and operates beneficially in the majority of cases; nor could it be expected that the authors of the law should foresee that one day the triumphant owner which



THE NEW GRESHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT HOLT, NORFOLK.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

they had placed at the goal of the academic curriculum would be grasped by such tender hands, and that the *alma mater* of European musical students would ruthlessly close her doors on almost an infant. Such was the inexorable rule, however; and Henri Wieniawski, in spite of his passionate tears and poignant regret to be so soon deprived of all the means and appliances of the study he loved so deeply, had to abide by it, and turn away from the Conservatoire. His obligations to the munificence of the Emperor of Russia rendered it incumbent that he should now wend his way northward, and present himself at the Imperial Court of St. Petersburg, and give his august protector an opportunity of judging how well bestowed had been his paternal care and solicitude on his little Polish subject.

At the age of sixteen Wieniawski visited Berlin, where he found the great violinist Viouxtemps reigning supreme, who, on hearing his youthful rival, pronounced the highest encomium on his marvellous mastery of all the difficulties of his instrument, and foretold that he would one day obtain the most brilliant success in the artistic world. Never was prophecy so rapidly accomplished; for ere the little "Northern Star" had left the horizon of Berlin he had during that single season given sixteen concerts, all of which were brilliantly attended; while the great Viouxtemps only commanded patronage for four. On the occasion of his visit to this capital he was presented by the King of Prussia with the grand medal, "Des Beaux Arts"—a distinction only accorded to the most eminent merit. During a subsequent tour through Saxony, where he continued to win the most signal proofs of admiration, he received the decoration of the Ernestine Haus Order. Pursuing his triumphant career with undiminished brilliancy through the country of the De Beriot, the Viouxtemps, the Sioris, he proceeded to Holland, where he gave in succession one hundred and forty concerts, and once more received from Royal hands a badge of honourable distinction in the Order of the Couronne de Chêne, shortly afterwards exchanged for the commandment of that order. Although so early the object of such enthusiastic admiration, and overwhelmed ere he had reached maturity with the most dazzling honours, Wieniawski is remarkable in private for his modest and retiring demeanour.

Our Portrait is from a photograph recently taken by Mr. Mayall.

MADAME CELESTE,

AS THE ARAB BOY IN "THE FRENCH SPY"

It is the fortune of modern theatricals that their celebrities now arrive at their culminating point east of Temple-bar. They migrate to Norton Folgate, Shore-ditch, or Hoxton, and there find believing audiences that are willing to "applaud them to the echo." Not the least of the "stars" that have thus left for awhile the regions of the West, and been content to shine for the admiration of the less fashionable portion of the population, is Madame Celeste, who has been for several weeks the presiding genius of the Standard, and is engaged as such, we believe, up to Christmas. Her most popular assumption has been that of the *French Spy*, in one phase of which character our Illustration this week has presented her, in a representative portrait of the highly-accomplished actress.

We cannot wonder at the extreme popularity which this assumption has experienced, for it is one of Madame Celeste's happiest impersonations, and embodies most of her excellences. It is a character-part, and Madame Celeste shines best in character-parts. Most of the persons of the high drama are more or less abstractions; these of the Shakspearean class are, to adopt the dictum of Coleridge, for the most part examples of what he very finely and expressively calls "the transience of the universal in the individual." Now the character-part, properly so termed, is the contrary of this; it is emphatically an individual. Its force and effect, nay, its existence, depends on its individuality. It is a creature of climate, country, sect, costume, and idiosyncrasy. Such is the character of the French spy. It is that of a dumb girl, inspired with a passion for a French officer, and who disguises herself as a military volunteer, in order to be nigh the beloved object. In this capacity she is engaged by the commander of the Gallic army to dress in the manner of an Arab visionist, armed with a bow and arrow, that she may visit in safety the city of Constantinople, and learn the designs of the Arabs, whom the French are about to besiege in their stronghold. It is arranged that, in the case of success, the supposed Arab-boy should shoot a despatch into the air attached to a fiery arrow. This purpose the heroic dumb girl perfectly accomplishes, and the victory of the French is thereby secured.

But it is not only by the assumption of a definite individuality that Madame Celeste in this part distinguishes herself; but as a pantomimist of the highest mark. The Dumb Girl has to make herself understood by means of signs, and Madame Celeste is mistress of all the resources required by such occasions. She dances, she gesticulates, she suggests by attitude, action, and mere shadowy intimations, the information she would convey in the most significant manner; and does all this with so much grace that the judicious few are as much delighted as the unreflecting multitude. Such are the sources of Madame Celeste's popularity; and these sufficiently account for the triumph which she at present enjoys.

THE GRESHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT HOLT,  
NORFOLK.

A LARGE party of the gentry and clergy of the district assembled at Holt on Wednesday week, on the invitation of the Prime Warden and a deputation of the Fishmongers' Company of London, to celebrate the reopening of the Gresham Grammar School in that town, founded in 1554 by Sir John Gresham, and of which the company are trustees. The new building is built with red and black bricks, in the style of the period of the original building, and, when viewed apart from the ancient edifice to which it is attached, has a very ornamental appearance. The interior, capable of accommodating eighty scholars, presents no particular features, but has evidently been planned with a due regard to the comfort and convenience of those who are destined to occupy it. A flat roof, of stained pine, divided into square sections, was adopted by the architect in order to admit of dormitories above, should they at any time be needed. The architect is Mr. Suter, the architect of the Fishmongers' Company, and the work was executed by Mr. Orman, of Ipswich.

The proceedings of the day commenced at half-past twelve with Divine service in the parish church, which was attended by the deputation from the Worshipful Fishmongers' Company, headed by the Prime Warden, and a numerous congregation. The service was performed by the Rev. James Bulwer, Rector of Hunworth, in the absence of the Rector of the parish, the Rev. E. Brumell, and he preached an admirable sermon on the advantages of education, from the 4th chapter of Proverbs, 13th verse, "Take fast hold of instruction: let her not go: keep her, for she is thy life."

After the service the company proceeded to the school-room, where an elegant cold collation awaited the guests, about 100 in number, and testified to the hospitality of the Worshipful Fishmongers' Company. The noble room was tastefully decorated; at each end a purple banner displayed the arms of the company, the walls were festooned with flowers and evergreens, and numberless flags and banners formed a gay canopy above the heads of the company.

The above particulars of the new school and of the inaugural ceremonies are abridged from the *Norfolk Chronicle*; and we take from the address of the Prime Warden at the déjeuner the following items relating to the history of the school, to the rebuilding of the school-house, and to the revision of the statutes:—

This ancient school was founded in the reign of Philip and Mary, in the year 1554, by Sir John Gresham, knight, citizen, and alderman of London. On this very spot where, upwards of three centuries ago, stood the old manor-house of Holt Market, supposed to have been originally built about 1489, in the reign of Richard III. (but since reconstructed), lived John Gresham, of that ancient family who derived their name from the village in this neighbourhood, father of Sir John Gresham, founder of the school. You will find in Mr. Burgen's interesting "Life and Times of Sir Thos. Gresham" that Sir John Gresham was born in this house. He afterwards bought this family mansion of his brother, Wm. Gresham, in 1547, and in 1554 he converted it into the present free grammar school for the inhabitants of Holt and the whole neighbouring county, and endowed it, in 1556, with the manor of Holt Perers, and a grove called Prior's Grove, and other property, together with certain freehold estates

in the city of London, to be held in trust and managed by the wardens and commonalty of the mystery of Fishmongers of London; the total rental of these now amounts to about £130 a year. To see the vestiges of so old a building about to pass away and to be replaced by a new structure, however much in the character of a remote period, is a painful sight to the lover of topographical antiquity. The arms of the Greshams and those of the Fishmongers' Company are still over the arched doorway, but the altered state of the building and the modernised and patched-up interior scarcely speak of the real antiquity of the foundation. Such as it is, however, with its grey walls, with its moss, and with its time-stains, it finds itself in its old age out of place next its newly-erected school-room, and with a good grace, sooner or later, must yield to its successor; and, when it shall have disappeared altogether, probably many an aged inhabitant of this town will regret the absence of the old familiar school front and the substitution of a modern structure (Cheers). When the building arrived at the period of its natural decay, it became a matter of consideration with the governors how far its reconstruction, and the appointment of a young and energetic master, would ensure the full benefit of the object of the trust; and, the income of the endowment estate being unequal to meet such an expenditure, it was decided to advance the necessary funds to rebuild the school-room alone, leaving the completion of the remainder of the building to depend upon the position of importance and usefulness the school might attain in the future. It is not to be forgotten that at the period of the foundation of this school no national free school existed at Holt, as at present, and that probably this foundation offered the only opportunity of instruction for the inhabitants. Considering, therefore, that such effective elementary instruction, based upon popular systematic principles, is now offered by the free schools of Holt and the neighbourhood, the governors are desirous of raising the school to a more advanced standard of education, and the late revision of the statutes has been made with the object of obtaining that end, and of restoring the school to what was probably the intention of the founder.

**VIBRATIONS OF A FLY'S WING.**—The rapidity of these vibrations is something incredible, and the number of these within a given space of time has been approximately ascertained by the following experiment:—When a spring is caused to vibrate a certain number of times it emits a particular tone, and as the number of its vibrations is increased or diminished, this note rises and falls in pitch. Now, this vibration being analogous to that of the wing of an insect, which also emits a musical sound, an apparatus has been constructed wherein a multiplying wheel, with a given number of cogs, against which a spring strikes, is made to revolve rapidly. A tone being thus produced varying in pitch according to the rapidity of the revolutions, the velocity is accelerated or retarded until this note is the same as that proceeding from the wings of the insect, and by an easy calculating process the number of vibrations may be thus ascertained.—*Samuelson's Humble Creatures.*

**FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.**—A return has been printed, pursuant to an order of the House of Commons, showing the number of persons flogged in the army and militia of England and Ireland in the year 1857. It appears that the total number of floggings was 112, the number of lashes inflicted being 5240. The offences for which the punishment was inflicted were as follows:—Violence to superiors, twenty; insubordination, thirty-one; disgraceful conduct, forty-nine; making away with necessaries, nine; drunkenness while on duty, two; felony, one. Of these the Military Train produced eight offenders; the Coldstream Guards, six; the 22nd Foot, five; the 30th, four; the 49th, five. Other corps number only one, two, and three offenders respectively; and in eighty-five corps there were no cases of flogging at all.

The American publishers of Mr. Longfellow's new volume already announce the twentieth thousand. "Miles Standish's Courtship" looks now (says a Boston journal) as if it would run ahead of "Hiawatha." Seven different persons are advertised to read it in public. Ten thousand copies were sold in one day.

AT LIVERPOOL, on Tuesday evening, an outer wall of the timber-yard of Mr. James Johnson, at the corner of London-road and Stafford-street, fell outward into Stafford-street with a loud crash, burying four persons, two of whom are dead, one having been killed on the spot.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THROUGHOUT the week the funds have been remarkably steady, the fluctuations in prices not having exceeded  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; nevertheless, the amount of money stock absorbed by the public has been comparatively small. At present there are no signs of any important movement in the quotations. True, there are indications that heavy shipments of silver will from time to time be made both to India and China, and which may compel us to send away gold; but we may safely assume that any advance in the Bank rate of discount for some time is very doubtful.

In the open market money continues in great abundance, yet the lowest quotation for first-class commercial paper in Lombard-street is  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. In many instances  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent has been charged. The applications at the Bank of England for discount accommodation have not increased.

Advices from Paris state that the Rentes continue to advance in price, the Three per Cents having been done at 75; and that other securities maintain their previous value remarkably well.

Scarcely any bullion has been withdrawn from the Bank since our last, and about £100,000 out of the recent import from Australia has been retained here. Although about £300,000 will be shipped to India and China by the next two packets, silver has become less active, and a slight decline has taken place in its value, bar qualities having changed hands at 61½ per ounce.

The directors of the Bank of Vienna have notified to the various branches that all advances on stocks payable on the 1st of August, 1883, must be repaid by instalments, and that no fresh advances can be made.

The arrangements for giving effect to the plans recently proposed for a clearing-house for country checks have been brought to maturity. The new system will come into operation on Monday next. To obviate any difficulty or responsibility which might otherwise arise in reference to the presentation of country checks in due time, it has been determined to clear them in the middle of the day.

It is pretty generally understood that the Council of India have determined to follow the transfer notes of the Government Four and Five per Cent Loans to be registered in England; consequently, the interest on them will be made payable by drafts on India.

Only a moderate amount of business was passing in Home Stocks on Monday, yet prices were fairly supported:—The Three per Cents Reduced were done at 96½  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Consols, for Money, 97½ 98½; New Three per Cents, 96½  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Long Annuities, 1860, 13-16; India Debentures, 99½; Ditto, Second Issue, 99½; India Bonds, 10s. to 14s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 29s. to 36s. prem. The dealings on Tuesday were far from numerous, and the leading quotations were:—Reduced Three per Cents, 96½; Consols, for Money, 98; Ditto, for Account, 98½; New Three per Cents, 96½  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Long Annuities, 1860, 13-16; India Debentures, Second Issue, 99½; India Bonds, 13s. to 14s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 28s. to 36s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 100½. Prices were well supported on the following day:—Bank Stock sold at 225 to 226; Reduced Three per Cents, 96½  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Consols, 97½ to 98½; New Three per Cents, 96½  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 82½; Long Annuities, 1855, 18½; India Stock, 227½; India Debentures, 99½; Ditto Bonds, 12s. to 14s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 29s. to 36s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 100½. Scarcely any fluctuations took place in prices on Thursday:—Consols, for Money, were done at 98½  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; for the Account, 98½  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; the New Threes were 96½  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; the Reduced, 96½  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; the New Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 106½; March Exchequer Bills, 33s. to 35s. prem.; Ditto June, 28s. to 31s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 100½; India Loan Debentures, 99½ for the First Issue, and 99½ for the Second Issue.

Increased firmness may be reported in the market for nearly all Foreign Securities, at prices fully equal to those current in the previous week. In Turkish Scrip, however, there has been no particular movement. The leading quotations are as follows:—Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 100 ex div.; Brazilian Five per Cents, 103½; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1858, 97½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 85; Ditto Deferred, 193; Chilean Three per Cents, 78½; Mexican Three per Cents, 20½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 100; Peruvian Three per Cents, 73½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 47½; Russian Five per Cents, 113½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 103½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 94½; Spanish Three per Cents, 47½; Ditto New Deferred, 31; Ditto Passive, 104; Turkish Six per Cents, 92½; Ditto New Loan Scrip, First Issue, 144s. to 145s. prem.; Ditto Second Issue, 1 to 1 prem.; French Three per Cents, 78½ 87½; Venezuela Two per Cents Deferred, 143½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 66½ ex div.; Dutch Four per Cents, 100½; and Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cent Dollar Bonds, 82½.

A full average business has been transacted in Joint-stock Bank Shares, and last week's quotations have been well supported:—Australia have marked 91; Bank of Egypt, 25½; City, 61; Colonial, 30; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 16½; London Chartered of Australia, 22½; London and County, 23½; London Joint-Stock, 31½; London and Westminster, 49½; National, 40; Oriental, 33½; Provincial of Ireland, 67; South Australia, New, 24½; and Union of London, 24.

Miscellaneous Securities have ruled quiet, as follows:—Anglo-Mexican Mint, 14½; Crystal Palace, 1½; Ditto, Preference, 5; European and American Steam, 2½; General Steam, 2½; London General Omnibus, 13; National Discount, 4½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 86½; Indian and Australian Telegraph, 4 prem.; Mediterranean Extension Telegraph, 7½; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 2½; Submarine Telegraph Scrip, 1; Ditto, Registered, 1; Royal Mail Steam, 61; South Australian Land, 88½; Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, 64; Commercial Docks, 127; East and West India, 128; St. Katharine, 93; Victoria, 102½; Coventry Canal, 107; Grand Junction, 53; Rochdale, 84; Chelsea Waterworks, 11; East London, 116; Grand Junction, 69½; West Midland, 107; Waterloo Bridge, Old Annuities of £8, 30; Ditto New of £7, 26½; Canada Government Six per Cent Bonds, 116½; New South Wales Five per Cents, July, 1888, 100½. The shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company are quoted at from 350 to 360.

There has been a fair average business doing in the Railway Share Market, and prices have continued steady. We understand that at length there is a desire shown on the part of the directors of the London and North-Western and the Great Northern Companies to put an end to the competition which for a long period has greatly diminished the profits of both lines. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

**ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.**—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 6½; Blyth and Tyne, 31; Caledonian, 85½; East Anglian, 16½; Eastern Counties, 62½; Great Northern, 107; Ditto, A Stock, 91½; Ditto, B Stock, 131; Great Western, 54½; London and Blackwall, 6; London and Brighton, 111½; London and North-Western, 90½; London and South-Western, 93½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 35½; Midland, 98½; North British, 56; North Eastern—Berwick, 93; Ditto, Leeds, 47; Ditto, York, 76; North Staffordshire, 131; North-Western, 11½; Shropshire Union, 44; South-Eastern, 75.

**LOANS LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.**—Clydesdale Junction, 103; London and Greenwich, 65; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 94.

**PREFERENCE SHARES.**—East Anglian, Class C, Seven per Cent, 100½; Great Northern Five per Cent, redeemable at 5 per cent prem., 66; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 95; Ditto, Five per Cent, redeemable, 99½; London and South-Western Seven per Cent Stock, 164; Midland Four-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, 103½; Ditto, Leicester and Hitchin Stock, 93; Newport, Abercromby, and Hereford Five per Cent, 98; North British New Five per Cent, 104½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, First Guaranteed, 120½; South Devon, 105; Waterford and Kilkenny, 47½.

**BRITISH POSSESSIONS.**—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 18½; Buffalo and Lake Huron, New, 6; Eastern Bengal, 5½; East Indian, 103; Ditto, Jubulpore, 6; Grand Trunk of Canada, 33½; Ditto, Six per Cent Debenture, 77; Great Indian Peninsula, 21½; Ditto, New, 2½; Great Southern of India, Scrip, 1 prem.; Great Western of Canada, New, 10½; Madras Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 18½; Ditto Four-and-Three Quarters per Cent Extension, 14½.

**FOREIGN.**—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 5½; Dutch Rhenish, 11½; Northern of France, 40½; Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean, 35½; Recife and San Francisco, 8½; Sambre and Meuse Five-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, 94; West Flanders, 8½ ex div.

THE MARKETS.

**CORN EXCHANGE, Nov. 17.**—The arrivals of English wheat fresh up to-day were rather on the increase. For most kinds the demand ruled steady, and last week's prices were fairly supported. Foreign wheat, the show of which was extensive, was very dull, yet no change took place in prices. Fine milling barley was scarce, and in request, at full quotations; but inferior parcels were 6d. to 1s. per quarter lower. Old malt sold steadily; new qualities slowly, at last week's currency. Owing to extensive importations from abroad, oats were dull, and the turn lower. In beans and peas only a limited business was transacted, on former terms. Flour was tolerably firm in price, but the demand for it was by no means active.

**Nov. 17.**—Fine wheat, barley, malt, and oats, were in fair request, at full quotations. Most other kinds of produce sold slowly, at Monday's currency.  
**English.**—Wheat: Essex and Kent, red, 37s. to 43s.; ditto, white, 39s. to 47s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 39s. to 43s.; rye, 30s. to 38s.; grinding barley, 25s. to 29s.; distilling ditto, 27s. to 29s.; malted ditto, 32s. to 42s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 58s. to 70s.; brown ditto, 54s. to 68s.; Kingston and Ware, 58s. to 70s.; Chevalier, 72s. to 74s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire food oats, 20s. to 25s.; potato ditto, 28s. to 32s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 20s. to 28s.; tick beans, 38s. to 38s.; grey peas, 38s. to 40s.; mangle, 42s. to 44s.; white, 40s. to 41s.; bolleas, 40s. to 42s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 34s. to 40s.; town household, 35s. to 40s.; country marks, 28s. to 34s. per 49 lb.; American flour, 15s. to 26s. per barrel; French ditto, 28s. to 36s. per sack.

**Seeds.**—Canary seed has further declined in value 2s. per quarter. All other seeds, including clover, fell slowly, on former terms.  
**Livestock.**—English breeding, 69s. to 61s.; Calcutta, 50s. to 55s.; hempsed, 40s. to 42s. per quarter. Cornish, 22s. to 24s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s. to 15s.; ditto white, 12s. to 14s.; tares, 13s. to 14s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 69s. to 72s. per quarter. Lined casks, English, £10 5s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; rape casks, £5 15s. to £6 5s. per ton; canary, 70s. to 72s. per quarter; red clover, 55s. to 60s.; ditto, white, 60s. to 65s. per cwt.

**Wool.**—The prices of woolsens bred in the metropolis are from 6d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 4½d. to 5½d. per four-pound ball.

**Imperial Weekly Averages.**—Wheat, 41s. 10d.; barley, 33s. 5d.; oats, 23s. 2d.; rye, 31s. 6d.; beans, 41s. 4d.; peas, 43s. 8d.

**The Six Weeks' Averages.**—Wheat, 42s. 5d.; barley, 33s. 6d.; oats, 23s. 2d.; rye, 31s. 6d.; beans, 41s. 7d.; peas, 44s. 8d.

**English Grain and Seed.**—Wheat, 69, 68½; barley, 86, 71½; oats, 91½; rye, 149; beans, 278½; peas, 1670 quarters.

**Sugar.**—Our market has become somewhat more active, and prices generally are well supported. Common sound congu has realised 10½d. to 10½d. per lb.

**Rubber.**—For most kinds of raw rubber the demand has ruled comparatively steady, and last week's prices have been well supported. In some instances they have advanced 6d. per cwt. The stock in London is about 400 tons in excess of last year. Refined goods are in fair request, at 52s. 6d. for common brown lumps, 53s. to 54s. for good, and 49s. to 51s. for crushed lumps.

**Coffee.**—Plantation kinds continue in fair request, at full quotations; but other qualities are dull, at late rates.

**Rice.**—There is an improved feeling in the demand for most kinds of rice, and late rates are well supported. The stock, however, is still very large, viz., 38,000 tons.

**Provisions.**—We have very little change of notice in the value of any kind of butter, and the demand is chiefly confined to retail parcels. The stock of Irish is 40,000 cwt. Bacon sells heavily, at 2s. to 3s. per cwt. less money. All other provisions are very dull.

**Tallow.**—Although the total shipments from St. Petersburg amount to 112,000 casks, our market is firm, and prices have slightly advanced. F.Y.C. on the spot has changed hands at 31s. 8d. for all the year, 51s. per cwt.

**Oil.**—Lined oil has sold to a fair extent, at 25s. 3d. to 26s. per cwt. on the spot. A large business is doing in olive oil, at 44s. to 44½. Other oils support previous rates. Turpentine sells freely, at 40s. 6d. to 41s. 6d. per cwt. for spirits.

**Spirits.**—Only limited transactions have been reported in rum; nevertheless, prices are supported. Brandy is quite as dear as last week, and a moderate business is doing in grain spirits.

**Cattle.**—Hollywell, 16s. 6d.; Wylam, 15s.; Braddyl's Hutton, 18s. 6d.; Hutton, 20s.; South Hetton, 19s. 6d.; Stewart's, 18s. 6d.; Cassop, 18s. 6d.; Hough Hall, 18s. 6d.; Kelloe, 18s.; Tees, 20s. per ton.

**Hay and Straw.**—Meadow hay, £3 to £110s.; clover ditto, £3 15s. to £3 5s.; and straw, £1 5s. to £1 10s. per load.

**Iron.**—Good and fine new hogs are in fair request, at full prices; but inferior parcels command very little attention. The show of samples is very large for the time of year.

**Wool.**—The public sales of colonial wool continue to be well attended by buyers. Up to this time the whole of the parcels offered have changed hands, at fully the opening advance in the quotations of 1d. to 2d. per lb. The market privately is very firm.

**Butter.**—The supplies are reasonably large, and in fair condition. About an average business is doing in them, at from 50s. to 55s. per ton.

**Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, November 18th).**—Our market to-day was but moderately supplied with beasts, chiefly the refuse of Monday. Prime breeds sold steadily at full prices; otherwise the beef trade ruled heavy, at barely late rates. We have to report a dull trade for sheep; nevertheless, the quotations are supported. Prime sheep continue very scarce. Prime calves sold steadily, at full currencies, but other kinds of veal were dull, and 2d. per lb. lower. Pigs and mutton were moved off slowly, at barely late rates. Per 8lb. to sink the offal.—Cattle and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 2s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; prime 80s. &c., 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s. 6d. to 3s.; second quality ditto, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; prime coarse-wooled sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; large hogs, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 2d.; neat small porkers, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; sucking calves, 1s. to 2s.; and quartered and split pigs, 17s. to 22s. each. Total supply: beasts, 925; cows, 132; sheep, 4221; calves, 259; pigs, 301. Foreign: beasts, 122; sheep, 355; calves, 210.

**Neat and Lead.**—The supplies of meat are large, and the trade ruled heavy, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; pork, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 2d. per 8lb. by the carcase.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12.

BANKRUPTS.

C. J. FRANCIS and H. FREER, Great Saint Helena, wine merchants.—T. P. BRANSON, Loughborough, Leicestershire, grocer.—St. M. MANCHIN, Exeter, tailor and draper.—J. HARNES, Chippenham, Wiltshire, coal merchant.—G. and W. F. COLLINS, Sloane-street, Chelsea, draper.—E. H. HOGG, North Street, shipowner.—T. M. SMITH, Lincoln, draper.—F. HEMMISLEY, Wiltshire, Staffordshire, cut-nail manufacturer.—R. CLAYTON, Deansgate, Manchester, boot and shoe maker.—T. LIVINGSTON, Hornerton, Middlesex, licensed victualler.—R. THOMAS, Conway, Carnarvonshire, ship builder.—J. H. LIVINGSTON, High-street, Whitechapel, licensed victualler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

PARROCK and DAWSON, Glasgow, clothiers.—D. MENZIES, Dunfermline, grocer.—R. N. MIDDELL, Port William.

TUESDAY, NOV. 16.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

W. A. BAILEY, Bideford, wine merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

W. BAKER, Cheselde and Hull, horsefod manufacturer.—J. and J. A. POLDEN, Castle-street, Leicester-square, fishing tackle manufacturers.—R. CARPENTER, Newcastle-place, Paddington, omnibus driver.—H. PHILIPS, Cornbury-place, Old Kent-road, and Brighton, draper.—D. P. OAKLEY, Peterborough, bookseller.—F. MILLIE, Ardleigh, Essex, miller.—G. H. BRENTNALL, Watford, coal merchant.—B. MOORE, High Holborn, dealer in machines.—R. FORD, Wolverhampton, licensed victualler.—J. SMITH, Birmingham, licensed victualler.—J. WHEATLEY, Bourton-on-the-Hill, Gloucestershire, farmer.—G. BRAIN, St. George, Gloucestershire, grocer.—W. BINGHAM, Great Grimsby, Joiner.—GEOFFREY ECCLES, St. Helen's, Lancashire, draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. C. MONY and J. DABRON, Glasgow, engravers.—T. KNOX, Springfield, Joiner.—J. FERGUSON, Kilmorich, Argyllshire, sheep farmer.—J. TULLOCH, Wick, Caithness-shire, wood merchant.

BIRTH.

On the 12th inst., at Lyndon, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. Horace George Monro, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 19th of October, at the Cathedral, Gibraltar, by the Rev. G. Alder, Joseph Smith, Esq., Adjutant Royal Fusiliers, to Jane Sarah, eldest daughter of W. J. Arrowsmith, Esq. of Exeter.

On the 11th inst., at St. James's, Piccadilly, Major Charles Warley, of South Carolina, to Julia Clara, youngest daughter of the late Charles Rowcroft, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Cincinnati, United States of America.

On the 9th inst., at St. Bride's Church, Liverpool, by the Rev. L. P. Thomas, B.A., Incumbent of St. James's, Toxteth, Susan Elizabeth Harley, youngest daughter of Isaac B. Harley, Esq., of Liverpool, to Henry R. Thomas, Esq., eldest son of William Thomas, Esq., of Oran House, The Brook, West Derby.

On the 11th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, by the Rev. Graham Tyndale (cousin of the bride), Beauchamp H. St. John, second surviving son of the Hon. Lady Pell, and the late Sir Albert Pell, one of the Judges of the Court of Review, to Julia Caroline Maria, third daughter of the late Edward Tyndale, Esq., of Linsington, B.N.

On the 11th inst., at St. Marylebone Church, by the Rev. Edward Headland, B.A., Charles Philip Austin Oman, of Hattouse Throote, Bengal, Esq., to Ann, third daughter of the late William Chadwick, of Grove Farm, Surrey, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 13th inst., at his residence, 11, Portland-square, Bristol, Henry Vallance, Esq., in the 63rd year of his age.

On the 12th inst., at Lynton, Devon, after a long and painful illness, Catherine, the beloved wife of Captain Geary, R.N., deeply regretted.

## NEW BOOKS.

New ready, in 2 vols., with Illustrations, 21s.  
**A SUMMER AND WINTER in the TWO**  
 FIDELITY. By JULIA KAVANAGH.  
 HENRY III., King of France: his Court and Times.  
 From numerous unpublished Sources. By Miss FIDELITY. 3 vols.  
 with Portraits. 31s. 6d. bound.  
 The LAIRD OF NORLAW. A Scottish Story. By the  
 Author of "Margaret Maitland." 3 vols.  
 The MASTER OF THE HOUNDS. By SCRUTATOR.  
 Author of "The Squire of Beechwood." Dedicated to the Earl of  
 Stamford. 3 vols., with Illustrations by Welf.  
 FELLOW-TRAVELLERS. By the Author of  
 "Margaret; or, Prejudice at Home." 3 vols.  
 STEPHEN LANGTON. By MARTIN F. TUPPER.  
 D.C.L., F.R.S., author of "Proverbial Philosophy," &c. 3 vols.,  
 with fine Illustrations. Just ready.  
 HURST and BLACKETT, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

**NEW ILLUSTRATED PRESENT BOOKS,**  
 ELEGANTLY BOUND.  
**GOLDSMITH'S POEMS.** Illustrated with 40 Plates  
 by Birket Foster. Printed in Colours. Price 21s.  
**POEMS by W. WORDSWORTH.** Selected and Edited  
 by the Rev. R. A. WILLIAMS. With 100 Illustrations. Price 21s.  
**ODES AND SONNETS.** With 24 Illustrations by Birket  
 Foster, and 60 Ornamental Designs, Printed with a Tint. Price  
 12s. 6d.  
**SUMMER TIME in the COUNTRY.** By the Rev.  
 R. A. WILLIAMS. With upwards of 40 Illustrations. Price 15s. 6d.  
**WORDSWORTH'S DISCREDITED COTTAGE.** With 21  
 Illustrations by J. Gilbert, Birket Foster, and Welf. Price 7s. 6d.  
**TONGFELLOWS' MILES.** STANDISH and other  
 Poems. With 25 Illustrations by John Gilbert. Price 7s. 6d.  
 An Illustrated Catalogue forwarded on receipt of four stamps.  
 London: ROUTLEDGE, WARREN, and ROUTLEDGE, Farringdon-street.

**NEW ILLUSTRATED CHRISTMAS BOOK.**  
 In a few days, in one volume, square crown 8vo, price 12s., handsomely  
 bound; or 20s. in Morocco by Hayday.  
**THE WHITE DOE OF RYLSTONE.**  
 By WILLIAM WORDSWORTH. Illustrated by Birket Foster  
 and H. Noel Humphreys. The landscape subjects drawn and  
 engraved on wood from original and authentic sketches of the  
 localities mentioned in the Poem. Price 12s. 6d.  
 London: LONGMAN, BROWN, and Co., Paternoster-row.

**NEW ILLUSTRATED GIFT BOOK.**  
**LIGHT for the PATH of LIFE from the**  
 Holy Scriptures. Every page illuminated in gold and colours,  
 from designs by Mr. Stanley. Small 4to, extra cloth, bevelled  
 boards, 10s. 6d.; calf, gilt edges, 14s.; or best Turkey Morocco antique,  
 18s.  
 GIFFITH and FARRAR (corner of St. Paul's-churchyard).

Just published, in fcap. 8vo, 6s. cloth, or 6s. 6d. gilt edges.  
**THE WAR TIGER; or Adventures and**  
 Wonderful Fortunes of the Young Sea Chief and his boy Chow.  
 By W. DALTON, Author of "The Wolf Boy of China." Illustrated  
 by H. S. MEYER.  
 GIFFITH and FARRAR (the corner of St. Paul's-churchyard).

Now ready.  
**IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS.**  
 Extraordinarily Remunerative Interest on Capital.  
**FACTS AND FIGURES.**  
 By JOHN ROBERT PIKE.  
 3, Inner-court, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.  
 Forwarded gratis on application, either personally  
 or by letter.

Price One Shilling, post free.  
**THE REFORMATION in ENGLAND.—**  
 FIRST LESSONS on the ENGLISH REFORMATION. By  
 E. B. WOODWARD, B.A., F.R.S.  
 Ward and Co., 17, Paternoster-row.  
 Illustrated with 250 Descriptive Engravings, 2s. 6d.  
**WIFE'S OWN BOOK OF COOKERY.—**  
 "Recommended by plain sense and practical worth."  
 Illustrated LONDON NEWS—WARD and LOCK; and all Booksellers.

Just out, Third Edition, price 2s. 6d., illustrated.  
**THE PRACTICAL HOUSEWIFE.**  
 By Editors of "Family Friend." "A capital handbook."  
 Athenaeum.—WARD and LOCK; and all Booksellers.

Sent free by post for Eight Penny Postage Stamps,  
**FENNINGS' EVERY MOTHER'S BOOK,**  
 which contains everything that every mother ought to know.  
 Direct to ALFRED FENNINGS, West Cowes, Isle of Wight.

Just out, with 1000 Original Engravings, 3s. 6d., cloth gilt.  
**FACTS FOR EVERYBODY: a Complete**  
 Encyclopedia of Useful Knowledge.  
 London: WARD and LOCK, 155, Fleet-street.

This day, price 3s. 6d., illustrated with all the Medical Plants, &c.  
**THE FAMILY DOCTOR: a complete**  
 Encyclopedia of Domestic Medicine and Household Surgery.  
 London: HORTON and WILKIN, 64, Paternoster-row.

**TWO NEW AND ORIGINAL TALES; also,**  
 LESSONS in DRAWING, whereby any one may teach himself  
 this beautiful art.  
 CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY PAPER.  
 On THURSDAY, NOV. 20th, will be published, price One Penny,  
 No. 55, being the commencement of a new volume (the third of the  
 series) of this interestingly popular Weekly Journal. The first  
 tale is from the pen of Mr. J. F. SMITH, author of "Smiles and  
 Tears," &c., entitled **THE SUBSTANCE AND THE SHADOW**, which  
 will be illustrated by Alfred Crompton. The second tale, entitled  
 WINNIE, by FELIX STOWE, author of "Laiton."  
 London: FETTER and GALTIE, La Belle Sauvage yard, E.C.

Price 6d., illustrated, postage-free for stamps.  
**STAINED WINDOWS, &c., by the beautiful**  
 Invention Diaphane. A description of our improved process,  
 which any Lady or Gentleman may perfectly and easily perform.  
 London: WILLIAM BARNARD, 25, Edgeware-road (west side).

Price 1s., sewed; 2s., bound, 200 pp.  
**JOHNSON and SHAW'S FARMER'S**  
 ALMANACK for 1889 is now ready.  
 London: J. RIDWAY.

New ready, Fifth Edition, with Cases, price 1s. 6d.; by post 1s. 8d.  
**LATERAL CURVATURE of the SPINE;**  
 with a new method of treatment for securing its removal. By  
 CHARLES VERRILL, Surgeon to the Spinal Hospital, London.  
 London: J. CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street; and all Booksellers.

Just published, Tenth Edition, price 1s.  
**ON the LOSS of TEETH and as now**  
 restored by the new patent system of SELF-ADHESION,  
 without springs, wires, or fastenings. By THOMAS HOWARD,  
 Surgeon-Dentist to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. The  
 invention is of importance to many persons, and those interested in  
 it should read this Treatise.  
 SIMKIN and MARSHALL, and all Booksellers; or sent free by post  
 by Mr. Howard, 17, George-street, Hanover-square.

Now ready, Second Edition, price 1s. 1d.; by post 1s. 1d.  
**STAMMERING: the Cause and Cure.** By the  
 Rev. W. W. CAZALIST, A.M., Cantab.  
 London: HOSWORTH and HARRISON, 215, Regent-street.

New Edition (sixth), price 5s. 6d.; by post, 6s. in stamps.  
**CONSUMPTION SUCCESSFULLY**  
 TREATED. By ALFRED R. MADDOCK, M.D. Illustrated  
 with about Ninety Cases of Recovery.—H. BAILLIERE, 219, Regent-st.  
 2s. 6d., or 4d. postage stamps, Third Edition.  
**CORPULENCE, and its NEW SELF-**  
 DIETARY CURE. By A. W. MOORE, M.R.C.S. A useful  
 discovery. Sent by A. and M. Evans, Booksellers, 42, Tachbrook-  
 street, Lincoln, &c.

**TEETH and LONGEVITY,** by E. MILES  
 and SON, Surgeon-Dentists.—Ward and Co., and Bennett;  
 and of the Authors, 15, Liverpool-street, City, and 12, Cannon-bu-  
 square, Bellingdon. 2s.—Extracts sent gratis.

**THE CHINA EXPRESS, for CHINA,**  
 JAPAN, SINGAPORE, and all parts East of India.—To be Pub-  
 lished bi-monthly, commencing on the 25th inst.—will comprise a  
 Summary of European and American Political, Commercial, and  
 General News; Literature, Arts, and Sciences; Naval, Military,  
 and Shipping Intelligence; and other subjects of Interest. The "China  
 Express" will be transmitted by post, via Marseilles, on the 25th  
 and 30th of each month. Terms of subscription, including postage, 3s.  
 per annum, or 10s. per quarter. Further information as to the  
 details of this Journal will be found in the prospectus issued by the  
 Publishers, Messrs. ALLEN and STANLEY, 11, Clements-lane, City, by  
 whom all advertisements and subscriptions will be received. The  
 trade supplied by Wm. Twiddle, 337, Strand, by whom all books for  
 review, correspondence, &c., will be received.

**THE CHINA TELEGRAPH, a Bi-monthly**  
 Newspaper, published on arrival of the mail via Marseilles,  
 containing a summary of general and commercial news from  
 China, Japan, Singapore, and all parts East of India, for circulation  
 in Europe and America. The 3rd Number of this Journal will be  
 issued on the arrival of the next mail; single copies, 9d., or 12s.  
 per annum, including postage. Further information given in the  
 full prospectus issued by the Publishers, Messrs. ALLEN and  
 STANLEY, 11, Clements-lane, City, E.C., by whom all advertisements  
 and subscriptions will be received. The trade supplied by Wm.  
 Twiddle, 337, Strand, by whom all books for review, correspondence,  
 &c., will be received.

## NEW MUSIC, &amp;c.

**HENRY FARMER'S BIJOU OF DANCE**  
 MUSIC for 1889, illustrated by BRANDARD, price 10s. 6d.,  
 will be ready on December 1st.  
 JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 123, Cheapside.

**THE CREOLE BELLE.** New Song. Com-  
 posed by J. M. JOLLY. Author of the popular song "The Old  
 Chimney Corner." 2s., postage free.  
 London: J. WILLIAMS, 123, Cheapside.

**G. A. MACFARREN'S LITTLE CLARINA'S**  
 LESSON-BOOK for the PIANOFORTE.  
 Parts 1 to 4, each 2s. 6d.; complete, 9s. "It contains all that is  
 essential to instruct the youngest child."—Globe.  
 London: J. WILLIAMS, 123, Cheapside.

**G. A. MACFARREN'S "Sweet, my Child,**  
 I live for thee." Words by TENNYSON. "A charming  
 novelty from the pen of that celebrated composer."—Morning Post.  
 2s. Post-free.  
 JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 123, Cheapside.

**STEPHEN GLOVER'S BIRD OF PARADISE**  
 POLKA. Price 2s. 6d., post-free. A brilliant Composition,  
 equally adapted as an elegant Pianoforte Solo or Morceau de Danse.  
 Beautifully Illustrated in Colours.  
 London: BREWER and Co., 23, Bishopsgate-street Within.

**STEPHEN GLOVER'S New Vocal Duet,**  
 "Voice of the Summer Wind." Price 2s. 6d., post-free. This Duet is  
 throughout full of graceful and expressive melody.  
 London: BREWER and Co., 23, Bishopsgate-street Within.

**STEPHEN GLOVER'S New Vocal Duet,**  
 "IN THE STABLETIE." Price 2s. 6d., post-free.  
 London: BREWER and Co., 23, Bishopsgate-street Within.

**STEPHEN GLOVER'S Popular Vocal Duet,**  
 "Slowly and Softly Music should be played." Price 2s. 6d., post-free.  
 London: BREWER and Co., 23, Bishopsgate-street Within.

**STEPHEN GLOVER'S New Ballad, LAUGH**  
 AND SING. Price 2s., post-free. A spirit stirring and highly  
 joyous Song, well adapted for the approaching Festive Season.  
 London: BREWER and Co., 23, Bishopsgate-street Within.

**STEPHEN GLOVER'S GERTRUDE**  
 SCHOTTISCHE. Price 2s. 6d., post-free. An elegant  
 waltz from the pen of this popular composer. Splendidly illus-  
 trated by BRANDARD.  
 London: BREWER and Co., 23, Bishopsgate-street Within.

**STEPHEN GLOVER'S New Ballad, "The**  
 Song of the Skylark." Price 2s. The moral conveyed in the  
 words cannot fail to render it acceptable in the family circle.  
 London: BREWER and Co., 23, Bishopsgate-street Within.

**STEPHEN GLOVER'S New Vocal Duet,**  
 "Let us Gather Bright Flowers." Price 2s. 6d., post-free.  
 London: BREWER and Co., 23, Bishopsgate-street Within.

**STEPHEN GLOVER'S New Ballad, "The**  
 Merry Mountain Maid." Price 2s., post-free. One of the most  
 cheerful and best ballads by this distinguished composer.  
 London: BREWER and Co., 23, Bishopsgate-street Within.

**LA GEORGINA POLKA BRILLIANTE.**  
 2s. 6d.; Moral Engineer Quadrille Militaire, 2s. 6d. As per-  
 formed with great success by the military bands, &c.  
 London: R. COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

**NEW SONG, THE MOTHER'S PRAYER.**  
 Composed by J. W. HOBBS. Price 2s. This song will be uni-  
 versally admired for its graceful and expressive character. There is  
 a purity of thought both in the words and music that cannot be too  
 highly estimated.—DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

**NEW VAISE, LA CLEMENTINA.** Com-  
 posed by E. L. HIME. Price 3s.; Duet, 4s. This elegant and  
 fascinating Valse elicited the greatest approbation at the last Grand  
 State Ball at Buckingham Palace, where it was admirably performed  
 by Wiggert's Band.—DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

**NEW SONG, THE GOODBYE AT THE**  
 DOOR. Composed by STEPHEN GLOVER. Price 2s. This  
 ballad, by the author and composer of the celebrated songs of Li-  
 seasons, "Spring Blossoms," "Summer Roses," "Autumn Fruits," and  
 "Winter Evergreens," is of so touching and pleasing a character that  
 it cannot fail of becoming very popular.  
 London: DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

**SONGS FOR CHRISTMAS.—Winter**  
 Evergreens, composed by Stephen Glover, price 2s. 6d.; "The  
 Chimes," by F. W. N. Crouch, price 2s.; "The Merry Winter Night,"  
 by E. J. Loder, price 2s.; "The Christmas Tree," by Henry Farmer, price  
 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.;  
 "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of  
 the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow,"  
 by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E.  
 Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter,  
 price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s.  
 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The  
 Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the  
 Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow,"  
 by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E.  
 Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter,  
 price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s.  
 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The  
 Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the  
 Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow,"  
 by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E.  
 Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter,  
 price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s.  
 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The  
 Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the  
 Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow,"  
 by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E.  
 Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter,  
 price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s.  
 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The  
 Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the  
 Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow,"  
 by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E.  
 Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter,  
 price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s.  
 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The  
 Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the  
 Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow,"  
 by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E.  
 Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter,  
 price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s.  
 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The  
 Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the  
 Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow,"  
 by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E.  
 Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter,  
 price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s.  
 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The  
 Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the  
 Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow,"  
 by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E.  
 Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter,  
 price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s.  
 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The  
 Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the  
 Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow,"  
 by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E.  
 Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter,  
 price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s.  
 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The  
 Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the  
 Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow,"  
 by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E.  
 Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter,  
 price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s.  
 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The  
 Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the  
 Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow,"  
 by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E.  
 Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter,  
 price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s.  
 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The  
 Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the  
 Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow,"  
 by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E.  
 Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter,  
 price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s.  
 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The  
 Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the  
 Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow,"  
 by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E.  
 Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter,  
 price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s.  
 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The  
 Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the  
 Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow,"  
 by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E.  
 Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter,  
 price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s.  
 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The  
 Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the  
 Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow,"  
 by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E.  
 Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter,  
 price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s.  
 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The  
 Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the  
 Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow,"  
 by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E.  
 Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter,  
 price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s.  
 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The  
 Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the  
 Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow,"  
 by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E.  
 Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter,  
 price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s.  
 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The  
 Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the  
 Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow,"  
 by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E.  
 Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter,  
 price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s.  
 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The  
 Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the  
 Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow,"  
 by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E.  
 Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter,  
 price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s.  
 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The  
 Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the  
 Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow,"  
 by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E.  
 Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter,  
 price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s.  
 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The  
 Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the  
 Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow,"  
 by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E.  
 Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter,  
 price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s.  
 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The  
 Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the  
 Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow,"  
 by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E.  
 Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter,  
 price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s.  
 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The  
 Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the  
 Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow,"  
 by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E.  
 Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter,  
 price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s.  
 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The  
 Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the  
 Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow,"  
 by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E.  
 Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter,  
 price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s.  
 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The  
 Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the  
 Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow,"  
 by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E.  
 Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter,  
 price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s.  
 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The  
 Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the  
 Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow,"  
 by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E.  
 Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter,  
 price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s.  
 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The  
 Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the  
 Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow,"  
 by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E.  
 Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter,  
 price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s.  
 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The  
 Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the  
 Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow,"  
 by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E.  
 Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter,  
 price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s.  
 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The  
 Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the  
 Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow,"  
 by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E.  
 Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter,  
 price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s.  
 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The  
 Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the  
 Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow,"  
 by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E.  
 Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter,  
 price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s.  
 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The  
 Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the  
 Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow,"  
 by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E.  
 Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter,  
 price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s.  
 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The  
 Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the  
 Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow,"  
 by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E.  
 Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter,  
 price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s.  
 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The  
 Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the  
 Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow,"  
 by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E.  
 Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter,  
 price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s.  
 6d.; "The Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The  
 Song of the Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2s. 6d.; "The Song of the  
 Snow," by J. E. Carpenter, price 2

## NEW MUSIC. &amp;c.

**TO ANGLERS.—CHARLES FARLOW, 191,**  
Strand, Manufacturer of Superior Fishingrods and Tackle at  
moderate prices. Catalogues gratis.

## S K E T C H E S F R O M C H I N A .

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

CANTON, Sept. 27.

It is some time now since peace was declared and the blockade removed, but as yet no symptoms of the revival of trade are manifest. Very few people have returned; and the river, instead of being crowded with native vessels as it was last February, presents a deserted and melancholy aspect. It is true there are some junks, but not many: it is not the Canton River of former years. The shops along the margin on either side of this great stream continue for the most part closed, though during the bombardment they were all open and the inmates at work. It is evident that all is not right yet, though at home you believe everything settled. The Chinamen seem to think that in a few days there will be a renewal of the blockade; for what reason they do not state. The delay of the Commissioners at Shanghai looks suspicious, to say the least of it. Vain attempts have been made to do business by the merchants up here, but they have proved only failures. Meanwhile shot and shell are being embarked for Hong-Kong, and the sentinels' muskets are no longer loaded. A proclamation has come out requesting the British soldiers to go unarmed in future when walking the streets of Canton: it remains to be seen whether we shall attend to this little item. The Artilleryman who was taken by Chinamen was brought back about a fortnight ago in Celestial costume: he says they gave him enough to eat and treated him well, with the exception of some fellows who pretended he would have his head cut off. The other Englishman has died, it is said, but not through any illtreatment; his boy, who was taken with him, is at present at the Ymoon. The fact of these prisoners being brought back safe and sound shows that the natives are beginning to understand the nature of civilised warfare. The troops are more healthy than they were, though it is said that for fourteen years such an unhealthy season as this one has not been known; but this relates more particularly to Hong-Kong, where many have died within the last two months. There has been a great typhoon in the north; here, as yet, we have not had one, though the weather for the last four days has been squally, wet, dark, and chilly; but to-day the sun is shining with his accustomed vigour, not leaving a trace of the wet.

Some Sketches by our Special Artist accompanying this letter will be engraved in future Numbers of this Journal.

The two accompanying Engravings are from drawings received from our Special Artist at Canton. We subjoin a few particulars of the Opium-smoking Dens in China, one of which our Artist has so faithfully rendered—having with admirable skill depicted the "idiot smile" on the countenances of the two debauchees, who are evidently fast merging into a state of insensibility:—

The rooms where the Chinese sit and smoke opium are surrounded by wooden couches, with places for the head to rest upon, and generally a side room is devoted to gambling. The pipe is a reed of about an inch in diameter, and the aperture in the bowl for the admission of opium is not larger than a pin's head. The drug is prepared with some kind of incense, and a very small portion is sufficient to charge it, one or two whiffs being the utmost that can be inhaled from a single pipe; and the smoke is taken into the lungs, as from the hookah in India. On a beginner one or two pipes will have an effect, but an old stager will continue smoking for hours. At the head of each couch is placed a small lamp, as fire must be applied to the drug during the process of inhaling; and, from the difficulty of filling and properly lighting the pipes, there is generally a

person who waits upon the smoker to perform the office. A few days of this fearful luxury, when taken to excess, will impart a pallid and haggard look to the features, and a few months, or even weeks, will change the strong and healthy man into little better than an idiot-skeleton. In the hours devoted to their ruin, these infatuated people may be seen, at nine o'clock in the evening, in all the different stages. Some entering half distracted, to feed the craving appetite they have been obliged to subdue during the day; others laughing and talking under the effect of the pipe; whilst the couches around are filled with their different occupants, who lie languid, while an idiot smile upon their countenances proves them too completely under the influence of the drug to regard

passing events, and fast merging into the wished-for consummation. The last scene of this tragic play is generally a room in the rear of the building, a species of *maorgue*, or dead house, where the those who have passed into the state of bliss the opium-smoker madly seeks—an emblem of the long sleep to which he is blindly hurrying.

On Tuesday last a deputation of the Society of Friends waited on the Earl of Derby and presented a memorial against the growth of opium in India and its introduction into China. The memorial protests against the production of opium in India both as being a strict Government monopoly, and the cause of much hardship and demoralisation to the inhabitants. After referring to the increase of the demand for opium in China through the persevering introduction of the article by British merchants in contravention of the laws of the Chinese empire, and to the war which had ensued on the efforts made by the Chinese to stop the traffic in 1839, the memorial states that the treaty entered into by the British Government with the Chinese at the conclusion of the war, and pledging the national faith to the discouragement of the traffic, had been disregarded. The memorialists rest their appeal upon Christian grounds, at the same time urging that a policy marked by Christian principle and strict good faith would in the end have promoted mercantile enterprise. In conclusion, they advert to the favourable opportunity of carrying out the objects of the memorial afforded by the conclusion of the recent hostilities with China on the one hand, and the cessation of the double Government of India on the other, and especially urge that in any new treaty with China no conditions should be added into for legalising the importation of opium.

## INDIA.

The following despatch has been received at the East India House from G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General:—

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 16.

ODE.—The following events have occurred in Oude since the date of my last message, on the 14th of October: The rebels had advanced on Sundella with 12,000 men and twelve guns. Capt. Dawson entered a fortified inclosure with 1400 police infantry, sending back his 500 cavalry to Mallehabad. On the 10th of October the rebels were driven out of Sundella, losing one gun and 100 men killed. On the 8th a column sent from Lucknow attacked the rebels at Zhamoo, near Sundella, and routed them, taking three guns. The pursuit was kept up for ten miles, and 1000 were rebels killed. Our loss—Europeans, two officers and seven privates wounded; police, four killed and forty-four wounded. On the 5th of October Brigadier Evelyn encountered a body of rebels at Meeahunge, near the Cawnpore road, took two guns, and killed and wounded 200 men. Our loss trifling.

The Kapoorthalla Contingent have again distinguished themselves in an attack on the town of Bundoor, near Baram Ghaut, on the Gogra River: 400 of the rebels were killed, without any loss on our side. A strong column, under Brigadier Wetherall, is being formed at Soran, in the Allahabad district, on the left bank of the Ganges, and will advance into Oude immediately.

BENARES DIVISION.—The districts of Benares, Jaunpoor, Mirzapore, and Azimghur, are quiet; the northern frontier of Azimghur is, however, still threatened from Oude. The Ghazeeepore district is generally quiet, but a few sepoys are still hanging about the village of Burrageon.



CHINESE FRUIT-GIRL.



CHINESE OPIUM-SMOKERS.

**GOVERNMENT.**—The rebels, who had again advanced on Bansee, were driven off, and the country east of Bansee is now in a great measure cleared of rebels. The territory bordering on Gueth (?) continues to be disturbed.

**ALAHABAD DIVISION.**—Nothing of importance to report.

**ROHILKUND DIVISION.**—This division continues quiet, with the exception of the northern frontier of Shahjehanpore, which suffers from occasional runs by the Oude rebels. A force from Shahjehanpore, under Sir T. Seaton, encountered a body of rebels at the village of Bangamaon, on the Oude frontier, on the 8th of October, took two guns out of three, and killed three hundred men. Our loss, about twelve killed and wounded. On the same day another body of rebels attacked Powacee, but were repulsed.

The Agra, Meerut, and Kumaon Divisions are quiet.

**JHANSI DIVISION.**—This division has been generally quiet; but the approach of Tantia Topee, who was last heard of on the banks of the Betwa, on the borders of the Sullutpore district, has caused great uneasiness. Captain Fenton, the Deputy-Commissioner of Sullutpore, has had to abandon his district and fall back on Jhansi. It appeared uncertain whether Tantia Topee would move in the direction of Jhansi.

The Jubbalpore Division is tolerably quiet.

**CENTRAL INDIA.**—On the 2nd of October Tantia Topee attacked and took Bhagpur. The troops of Scindia, who held the place, are believed to have fraternised with the rebels. The post of Thundegree, in the Jhansi Division, was attacked by a portion of Tantia Topee's force from the 7th to the 9th of October. The rebels were beaten off by the garrison, which was composed of Scindia's troops, and retreated to Seel (?), ten miles off. On the 9th of October General Michell surprised a division of the rebels under the Banda Nawab at Mongrenlie (?), killing 150 of them and taking six guns. The Rao Sahib is said to have gone towards Jhansi with another division.

**DELHI TERRITORY.**—The King of Delhi left Zeeut Mahul, and Awan Bux left Delhi, on the 7th of October, under escort of her Majesty's 9th Lancers, a troop of Horse Artillery, and a Police Battalion.

**PATNA DIVISION.**—A party of sepoy were attacked near Doon-daon, in the Arrah district, and about thirty men killed. Our loss, two officers—Captain Nason, Military Train, Captain Douglas, Madras Cavalry—killed.

G. F. EDMONSTONE,  
Secretary to the Government of India with  
the Governor-General.

SUPPLEMENT TO MR. SECRETARY EDMONSTONE'S MESSAGE DATED  
THE 16TH OF OCTOBER.

**OUDE.**—A force was dispatched from Sultanpore on the 20th of October to Daadpoor, where it completely defeated the Nusseerabad rebels' brigade, taking three guns, three elephants, and all the enemy's materials. The fort of Burrah was taken on the 21st. The British loss on these occasions amounted to about forty wounded and a few killed.

**BENARES.**—The Deputy Magistrate of Sassaram reports that the column under Colonel Turner engaged a body of the enemy at the village of Baja (?), Captain Sir H. Havelock at the same time pressing their rear with his cavalry. The enemy was completely routed, losing 500 in killed; the British, one officer killed and two wounded, and seven or eight men killed and wounded.

**CENTRAL INDIA.**—On the 9th of October the Mhow field force, under the command of Major General Michell, surprised near the town of Mongrenlie a body of the Gwalior rebels, numbering from 4000 to 5000, and utterly defeated them, taking their six guns; the British loss very trifling. On the 12th of October the force under Brigadier Smith joined that of Major-General Michell, and on the 19th the combined force came upon the enemy, 10,000 strong, at Saiswa (?), south-east from Chundalee, and totally routed him, with a loss of 500 killed and all his guns. The enemy fought fiercely. The British loss very slight. The fugitives have fled, it is supposed, to Behut, on the right side of the River Betwa. A force from Jhansi covers the approaches to Tehree. Maun Singh is reported to have plundered Ramgorah, near Gooneh, on the 18th of October. The following cavalry reinforcements have arrived in Central India:—The Guzerat and Guicowar Horse, under Captain Buckle, reached Sarumpore on the 20th of October, and continued their march. On the same day Lieutenant Ker, with the Southern Mahratta Horse, will be at Bhilsa. On the 28th of October Major Learmonth, with a squadron of her Majesty's 17th Lancers, was on the road to Gooneh. The remainder of this regiment, under Colonel Benson, arrived this morning at Mhow, together with the 5th troop of Royal Horse Artillery. They proceed towards Gooneh to-morrow.

**KANDEISH.**—Metaran, the leader of the rebel Bheels in Kandeish, was killed on the 8th of October by a party of Holkar's Cavalry, under the orders of Captain Keating. Her Majesty's 6th Inniskilling Dragoons arrived in Bombay, per steamship *Oneida*, on the 16th inst.

H. L. ANDERSON, Secretary to Government.  
Bombay Castle, Oct. 25, 1858.

Malta, Nov. 14, 1858.

VINCENT G. MONTANARO.

## • YOUNG AMERICA.

UNDER the titles of "Young America in Wall-street" and "Young America Abroad," Mr. George Francis Train, of Boston, Massachusetts, late of Melbourne, Australia, now of London and Liverpool—and perhaps of Nishni-Novogorod, and, for all we know, of Kamschatska—has issued two volumes of somewhat remarkable character, racy and idiomatic, which none but an American of "clear grit" could have written. Young America, and, as far we know, Old America—if under the latter designation are to be classed men of the mature ages of forty, fifty, and sixty—is somewhat more rash, reckless, impulsive, and, to use the true American epithet, "go-a-head-a-tive" than either Young or Old England; but Mr. Train in this respect does not claim or wish to be considered a fair representative of his countrymen. When the present or the future greatness and power of America are under consideration; when it is a question of "licking all creation," beginning with Mexico, Nicaragua, and Spain, and ending with Great Britain, Mr. Train, crowing, cawing, or shrieking on behalf of the American eagle (a female bird, considering the eggs she lays on either side of the Rocky Mountains), can make as lusty a clamour as the most rabid stump-ordinator between Vermont and Arkansas. But, when it is a question of commercial enterprise and speculation, he is as sensible, as respectable, and as full of worldly wisdom, as a Rothschild, a Baring, or any grey-headed father of the Exchange. On questions of banking and currency, and the legitimate operations of commerce, he enunciates his maxims like an old fogey who knows all the ins and outs of trade, and can pay sixty shillings in the pound. No finespun and high-sounding theories, come whence they will, and promulgated under any weight of authority whatsoever, can influence his sober judgment, or blind his eyes to the fact, which so many men who ought to know better absolutely refuse to see, that trade and gambling are two different and irreconcilable things, and that people who are over anxious to grow suddenly rich very often march on the highway to sudden, but not solitary, ruin. This is the characteristic of Mr. Train's first volume, published originally at New York in the heat of the panic of last winter, and since reproduced in England. If, in addition to his genius for statistics and his wonderful memory for facts, Mr. Train had literary ability and experience equal to the knowledge which he has gained by the acute and diligent study of men, he might rise to considerable distinction in literature as a writer on economic and commercial subjects. At present his style is not only redundant but harsh, and betrays in every page how much better he can think than write, and how much polish the diamond still requires before ordinary eyes can recognise it to be a diamond at all. "Young America Abroad" is a more attractive volume than "Young America in Wall-street," and the Train—a very fast one—carries the reader by "express" all over and all round the world, till we toil and pant after him in vain, and shut the book for want of breath to be whirled along so rapidly. Familiar with his own country and his own countrymen, he would make it apparent that he is equally familiar with England, France, Germany, Italy, and Russia; that he knows all about Australia—its resources and its characteristics; and that he is equally at home in matters relating to Java, Japan, and China. He is hand-in-glove with Russian Grand Dukes; on friendly terms with Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries; knows Kings and Emperors; and, with Yankee independence—or, as we might say, "brass"—thinks an American citizen as good as, or better than, the best of them. His modesty never stands in his way or operates in the slightest degree to his detriment; and his impudence—if the word be not too harsh for a degree of conceit and self-assertion which is linked with a great deal of good feeling and good fellowship—never degenerates into repulsiveness. Mr. Train, in fact, may be looked upon as a not unfavourable representative of what the Americans have themselves designated "spread-eagle-ism." At a "spread eagle" speech he has few superiors, and brings down by the vehemence of his manner and the evident sincerity of his convictions the applauses of auditors who in cooler moments would pronounce his speeches to be, in American parlance, gas, or, in vulgar English, bosh. To overawe the world and to patronise Great Britain, and, if the said Great Britain do not behave herself before her lusty and saucy progeny, to "give her a licking,"—such is the wish of "Young America." Nothing would please spread-eagle-ism so much as a general alliance of all the States of Europe against England, and saving the little island from the assaults of all opponents. Evidently such a result of European politics would be entirely to the taste of Mr. Train. Hear what he says:—

### THE TIMES ARE CHANGING.

Americans must spring to the rescue of the Saxon power. England has done more for religious freedom and civil liberty than all the world beside.

I speak with the book, and know well what I say. America has followed England abroad and copied her at home. Englishmen should praise rather than censure our nationality; for where is there a people so wrapt up in their national glory as the English?

A little more reflection would convince an Englishman that America must ever be the friend of England. Natural ties are stronger than artificial alliances. Americans are worthy of better treatment, of more respect, of broader sentiments, than Englishmen are disposed to give them. They insist upon judging us by the standard of the "almighty dollar." We have been treated badly by England.

The whole story can be written on a single page. We commenced our career a shivering band of pilgrims, at Plymouth. Our house was built upon a rock.

We worked—we toiled—we spun. God and the right went up with our morning and evening prayer. By honesty and industry we built up a progressive colony.

A free church, a clear conscience, and just laws were the daily watch-words of the banished pioneers. Amidst storm and tempest—the bear and the Indian—we increased in numbers and in wealth, and worked hard for that old mother land whose arbitrary laws had driven us from her shores.

We paid the taxes generation after generation. We paid the taxes—for over a century and a half we paid them—and fought the battles of England. Years passed on. George III. wanted more money—we paid it. More still—we paid that also. Year after year we paid away our hard-earned gains without complaint. Then tyrannical governors came among us. The Pilgrim Band had become the germ of a great nation. More taxes were wanted for a Continental war. Out came the Stamp Act, the Boston Port Bill—and overboard went the tea—up went the flag—and then came Declaration of Independence—battles—victory!

"There is Concord, and Lexington, and Bunker Hill," said Webster to Hayne, "and there they will remain for ever, to prove to the civilised world the justice of our cause."

England admits that she was wrong, that America was right. "Onward and upward, straight on," we continued our destiny. Washington lived and died, bequeathing the purest name in history to a grateful nation. Adams, Madison, Jefferson followed, when, waging war with Bonaparte, England again insulted us. Our sailors were ourselves; touch them, you arouse us. "The American citizen, on land or on the ocean, must and will be respected." Again we were victorious.

England admits that she was wrong, that America was right. Then came an age of peace. England sneers at our progress one day, and the next pats us on the shoulder, calling us a saucy little boy. English writers visit our land, but only return to exaggerate our faults and forget our virtues.

"Who reads an American book?" said Sydney Smith. Marryat came to the United States in the midst of the panic of 1837, to sneer at every thing he saw.

"Who fattens on the curse of slavery?" said Dickens; and then there was a distinguished lady-writer came Trollop-ing through the land.

The Ashburton Treaty was not a generation old when it was broken, but not by us. Our laws were infringed. Enlistment of soldiers in America



A ROMAN COFFIN, RECENTLY DISCOVERED AT SHADWELL.

THE following particulars of this curious discovery have been communicated by the Rev. Thomas Hugo:—

"The London Dock Company have for some time past been excavating a large area for the purpose of erecting sheds round their new basin at Shadwell. As the workmen were employed on their labours, on the 29th of September, they came to a ponderous leaden coffin, situated at a depth of about ten feet from the surface, near the end of Pear Tree-court, and within a short distance from the south-west corner of St. Paul's churchyard. It was carefully removed to the office of Mr. Andrews, the company's resident engineer, and a few bones which it was found to contain were placed in a box and interred without delay.

"My friend the Rev. B. C. Sangar, the Rector of St. Paul's, feeling much interested in the discovery, sent me an invitation to inspect the relic; and, accompanied by him, Mr. Andrews, Mr. R. C. Taylor, Rector's churchwarden, and Mr. P. Mellish, vestry clerk, I lost no time in availing myself of his kindness.

"I had the pleasure of finding, on my arrival, a leaden coffin of undoubtedly Roman workmanship. It is similar in the style of its decorations to others hitherto discovered in England, but does not agree exactly with any one of them in the arrangement of the devices which it bears. The accompanying sketch is a characteristic representation of the object, by which it will be perceived that the ring-and-bead ornament and escallops-shells are present as in the instances just referred to, while the disposition of them is different from that which occurs in those previously known. The dimensions are: breadth at head, 15 inches; at foot, 13 inches; depth, 10½ inches. The upper portions of coffin and of lid are wanting, but the present length is 5 feet 9 inches.

"The design on the lid (which lid, I may remark, was simply lapped over the edges of the coffin) is very pleasing. The bead-and-ring ornament bordered the whole in the first instance; and then, by diagonal lines, formed equally-sized, lozenge-shaped compartments, which were occupied by figures of escallops-shells, in low relief. The foot of the coffin is ornamented with two escallops-shells placed side by side. The head, as I have already noticed, is wanting; and the sides and interior of the coffin are without ornament of any kind.

"Leaden coffins of the Roman period have been but rarely discovered in this country. Weever, in his 'Funeral Monuments,' relates the finding of one at Stepney, 'where they take ballast for ships'—a place not unlike the scene of the present discovery—and describes the coffin itself as 'a chest of lead, the upper part being garnished with scallop-shells and a crotistier border.'—Fun. Mon., Ed. 1631, p. 30. Notices of others found at Mansell-street, Whitechapel, Stratford-le-Bow, Old Kent-road, Southfleet, Colchester, Kingsholme (near Gloucester), &c., may be seen in the 'Archæologia,' Mr. Smith's 'Collectanea,' &c.; and a very minute account of perhaps the most interesting of the whole, which was discovered in Haydon-square, Minorities, in May, 1853, I furnished to the Journal of the British Archæological Association, vol. ix., p. 161.

"The best thanks of all lovers of ancient art are due to the Rev. B. C. Sangar and Mr. Andrews for their zealous labours in this important discovery. It is to be hoped that this rare object may be secured for the depository where it will find the safest and best guardianship—the British Museum."

The hope expressed by our Correspondent has been realised, the Roman coffin having been accepted by the trustees of the British Museum.

A letter from Buenos Ayres in the *Havre Journal* states that the Bishop of that place has excommunicated all Freemasons, and declared their doctrines incompatible with those of the Catholic Church. In consequence of this the clergy have exhorted from the pulpit the wives and children of Freemasons to quit them, and servants to denounce them.

## FINE ARTS.

### BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE usual annual exhibition of studies made during the year in the school of this institution was opened for the inspection of the Governors, the Royal Academicians, &c., on Wednesday. It has been contended, by very many good authorities on the subject, that this system of copying is not the best way of teaching art, but, on the contrary, is prejudicial rather than otherwise. It seems obviously an irrational and illogical mode of proceeding to set a tyro to endeavour to reproduce the results, as shown on the outside surfaces, of the labours of the most accomplished masters, if adopted as a means of acquiring an insight into the course of study and processes by which the latter attained their great success. It is like calling upon a young singer to attempt the airs and graces of some popular opera-song before he has mastered the gamut and sol-fa, for which he is often spoiled by the false triumph of his premature effort. Another evil of all this copyism, and one which concerns the interests of art generally, is the multiplication of bad copies of some of the grandest productions, which sometimes puzzle and delude the uninformed eyes of the million. There can be no great national school of art whilst copying prevails to the extent it does, we are sorry to say, amongst us at the present day.

However, to the display of Wednesday last, which comprises some hundred copies after some eight or ten originals. Without going into detailed criticism, which on such an occasion would be both unprofitable and unfair, we will only say that some good might be effected as the result of these efforts if the various competitors were all to assemble together and, with a fresh eye, examine their own shortcomings and those of their rivals in presence of the originals. Let them but see and consider how, in design, in harmony of colour, in freedom of touch, they are all deficient, and they may be incited, whilst yet there is time, to retrace their steps, begin at the beginning, and pursue their way step by step with humility, patience, and watching.

It may be interesting just to state the names of the principal works which have engaged the labours of the students during the session. Murillo comes in for the lion's share of patronage. Of his "St. Rufina" and "St. Justa," the property of the Duke of Sutherland, we have twenty-two copies each. His "Infant Saviour Lying Asleep on the Cross," is copied, wholly or in part, by sixteen aspirants. Next in attraction is Sir Joshua Reynolds' "Nelly O'Brien" (Mr. E. Mills's version), of which twenty-one copies appear. Annibal Caracci's "Rabotuer" (the Earl of Suffolk's property) finds only two copyists. Of Salvator Rosa's Landscape, with Mercury, (belonging to Mr. Perkins), there are four copies. Guido's "Elijah in the Wilderness" attracts only three copyists. In short, portraits or single-figure subjects have decidedly the call, the historic school and poetic landscape being almost neglected.

**SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF SIX LIVES.**—Intelligence reached Great Yarmouth on Saturday of the loss of the coasting schooner *York* M. Clark, Richard, master, of that port. The vessel was deeply laden, and took the shortest route, near Alford, on the Lincolnshire coast. The sea running heavily at the time, the vessel became a total wreck; and, as she was not observed from the beach, all on board were swept away and perished. The crew were three in number, and the master's wife and a little girl were also on board. The body of the child was washed ashore near Sutton at daybreak on the morning after the sad occurrence.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week were—on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free days, 3155; on Monday and Tuesday, free days, 257; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 450; and on the ladies' evening, Wednesday, 671 total, 7595.

for the Crimean war would have offended Russia, with whom we have never had an ill-tempered diplomatic note. We protested, but without effect. Back went the British Minister. England sent regiments to Canada, and a war-fleet to the Bermudas. Clarendon stormed; Marcy responded, with dignity and with eloquence. The American Minister unpacked his trunks, and still remains in England.

England still admits that we were right, that she was wrong. England should not forget, when shuddering over the atrocity of the sepoys, that she herself, in days gone by, has offered rewards to the North American savage for the "scalps of Americans wherever they may be found." Remember Chatham's eloquent denunciation.

I have merely run my eye along our national history to show that America has not been well treated by England. What are Americans, after all, but Englishmen left to themselves?

With all this bitter remembrance we are willing to forget and forgive. We are fond of the old land yet—with all her faults we love her still.

England will shortly need our help. The times are changing. Our moral sympathy alone may prevent the encroachment of Europe. India hangs by a thread—America can secure the Saxon flag there for another hundred years. Americans are Americans at home—but they are Saxons abroad.

Let England's noble Queen come over to America, and she shall have a welcome such as no historian has ever recorded. A sovereign people know how to welcome a sovereign Queen.

We never liked the Georges. Landor condenses Thackeray's lectures into a thimble:—

George the First was reckoned vile;  
Viceroy George the Second  
And what mortal ever heard  
Any good of George the Third?  
When from earth the Fourth ascended,  
God be praised, the Georges ended!

We never liked the Georges; but there is not an American in the land that does not respect Victoria—the daughter, the wife, the mother, and the Queen—the noblest woman in our Fatherland!

Let the Queen of England visit America! 'Twill heal an age of irritation; and then one hundred thousand able-bodied soldiers will land in India and in China to introduce, with cannon, the locomotive, the steam-boat, and all the implements of the Saxon's power to the Asiatic race.

THE TIMES ARE CHANGING.

Englishmen are very much obliged for the good feeling which dictates the offer of men from America to help them to reconquer India; but Englishmen have made up their minds to do without it. As yet, at all events, they can fight their own battles, and want no more assistance in India than Brother Jonathan does in Mexico.

We doubt whether we shall hear much more of Mr. Train as a maker of books. He has, we believe, a better business to attend to, and one for which nature has more eminently qualified him. As a maker of speeches, and a steady, active man of business, long may he flourish!

### PRINCE ALFRED AT CORUNNA.

H.M.S. *Euryalus* arrived at Ferrol on the evening of the 31st ult., after a quick and pleasant passage from Portsmouth. On anchoring in Ferrol Bay she was put in quarantine for three days; but, on a telegram being sent to Madrid, pratique was granted the following day (the 1st inst.). His Excellency the Spanish Admiral came on board to pay his compliments to his Royal Highness, and placed a Government steamer at his disposal to visit Corunna on the following day. At ten in the forenoon of the 2nd a small steamer was in attendance, and embarked his Royal Highness; Capt. Tarleton, C.B.; Major Cowell, R.E.; and several other officers. After a pleasant run of about an hour and a half Corunna was reached, and his Royal Highness disembarked, accompanied by the above-mentioned officers, and was received by his Excellency the Captain-General of Galicia and suite, with a guard of honour drawn up at the landing-place, and troops lining the road. Carriages were in attendance, and the cortege proceeded to the battle-field. The weather was most propitious, and the whole scene was striking in the extreme, the picturesque appearance of the peasantry and the brilliant staff of the Captain-General forming a strange contrast to the sombre and frowning ridges of rock that surround Corunna. After viewing the place where Sir John Moore fell, and everything of interest, the noble party returned, and his Excellency the Captain-General entertained them with a sumptuous collation at the Government Palace. After visiting the tomb of Sir John Moore, the party re-embarked, the island fort (St. Antonio) saluting with twenty-one guns, and returned to Ferrol. The 3rd inst. was spent in visiting the Dockyard and Spanish building-yards, which were in admirable order, and well worth seeing.

On the 4th, at nine in the forenoon, the *Euryalus* got under way, accompanied by the Spanish Admiral in a Spanish corvette, and a gun-boat, and steamed to Corunna. On nearing the town the island fort saluted, and soon afterwards the Captain-General came on board, accompanied by his suite. I inclose a sketch of the fort saluting on the approach of the Governor. He was received by his Royal Highness, Capt. Tarleton, C.B., &c. The yards were manned and three cheers given on his departure. The *Euryalus* then proceeded to Lisbon.

PRINCE ALFRED AT LISBON.—"Some sensation was caused here on Sunday (says a letter from Lisbon) by the landing of Prince Alfred, who had arrived in the river the previous afternoon on board the *Euryalus*. Although her Majesty did, I believe, express her wish that no reception should take place, and that the Prince should in no wise be distinguished from the other officers of the ship, she, it is said, yielded to the instance of the King of Portugal, who was determined to make a return at the first opportunity for the manner in which he had been received at the English Court. A Royal barge was sent alongside the *Euryalus*, and the sailor Prince bowed down the ladder and got into the barge. When the barge reached the arsenal, where a regiment of the line was drawn up as a guard of honour, and the Duke de Terceira, with several other Portuguese noblemen, the British Ambassador, the other member members of the Legation, Mr. Smith, her Majesty's Consul, all *en grande tenue*, waited to receive him. The Prince soon descended himself in the Royal coach sent for his reception, and was rapidly whirled away towards the Neccissades behind six spanking greys."

RAILWAY CARRIAGES FOR THE POPE.—The railway carriages constructed for the Pope are about to be exhibited in the Exhibition Palace in the Champs Elysees. They are so arranged as to form a sort of terrace, an ante-chamber, a throne-room, and a bedroom. The throne-room is magnificently fitted up, and is decorated with paintings by Gerome representing the Church seated between St. Peter and St. Paul, the four Evangelists, the Pope blessing a railway, &c.; also a figure of Christ on the Cross by Toussaint. The bedroom has blue hangings, and is ornamented with a painting of the Immaculate Conception by Millet. The exterior of the carriages is tastefully decorated with objects in bronze.

A NEW BREACH-LOADING CANNON.—Some experiments have been made at Chatham in the presence of a number of the officers belonging to that garrison for the purpose of testing the merits of a new breech-loading cannon, which has been invented by Armour-Sergeant Robert Warry, of the 3rd battalion. The invention has several advantages over many of the breech-loading cannons which have hitherto been brought under notice, not the least of which are the great rapidity with which it can be loaded and fired, the ease with which it can be handled, and the accuracy of aim to be obtained. On the first occasion of the experiments taking place the gun invented by Sergeant Warry was tested, with the view of showing at what distance the charge would take effect. Although the model is only four inches long from the breech, the gun, it was found, did execution at a hundred yards, and out of the hundred rounds fired not one missed. On the second occasion of the experiments fifty rounds were fired in only five minutes, the gun being loaded and fired at the rate of ten rounds per minute, the shots taking effect at fifty yards. The invention is highly approved by the officers before whom it has been tried, and a very favourable report of it will be made to the authorities at the War Office. It is stated by the inventor that the large guns on board vessels of war can be made to fire ten rounds per minute by the same principle.

POISONED LOZENGES.—It is stated in a communication from a firm of wholesale confectioners that the adulterating article called duff, duck, stuff, derby, plaster, or by some more classically named terra alba, is used in the manufacture of lozenges to the alarming extent of 25 to 35 per cent. This article is very injurious to the system, being insoluble, if taken in large quantities, as in the case with the lozenges that caused this calamity. It is used in the cheap lozenges, which are largely consumed by children. Its existence may be ascertained by dissolving three of the lozenges in a wine-glass of water, when the terra alba will precipitate to the bottom of the glass; and precisely in the same manner will a large proportion remain in the body, producing gravel or stone. The temptation to use it arises from the following facts:—1. It makes the lozenge much harder and whiter. 2. It enables the manufacturer to sell a cheaper article than his neighbour who conscientiously refuses to use it. 3. The price. Terra alba may be procured at 7s. per cwt. or less, while the price of fine powdered sugar is 63s. per cwt.; the great difference in the above prices allows a larger profit to the dishonest manufacturer.

### CHESS.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. Dover.—Both are smart; and some day, when we have lessened the present heavy arrears of games on hand, they shall be printed. In that wherein our old acquaintance Moleschunder figures as defendant the Drachma hardly plays up to his mark, we fancy. ERRATUM.—In the well-played game which appeared in our Number of the 6th instant as between Messrs. Morphy and Barnes, we are informed Mr. M.'s antagonist was not Mr. Barnes, but Mr. Boden. We hasten to rectify the mistake, and to ascribe the merit of the victory where it is really due. Any one desirous of playing a game at chess by correspondence may find an opponent by addressing W. H. B., Box B 91, Post-office, Liverpool.

\*A note by Mr. Staunton, on the subject of Mr. Morphy's letter to Lord Lyttelton, will be found in another part of our paper.

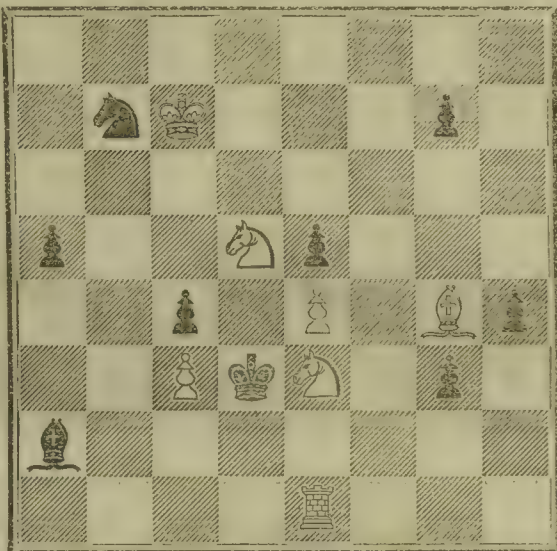
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 765.  
WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Kt to Q B 7th (ch) K moves 3. Q to Q 6th (ch) Anything.  
2. R to K 7th K takes R (best) 4. Kt or Q mates

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 769.  
WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Kt to Q Kt 6th (ch) K moves 3. Kt to Q 7th (ch) K moves  
2. Q to Q B 3rd B takes Q (a) 4. Kt mates  
(a) 3. B to K 7th K moves

#### PROBLEM No. 770.

By J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.  
White to play, and mate in four moves.

#### CHESS IN PARIS.

The following lively games were recently played between Messrs. MORPHY and DE REVIÈRE, and DE REVIÈRE.

(Evans's Gambit.)  
WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (M. de R.)  
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th  
2. K Kt to K B 3rd Q Kt to Q B 3rd  
3. K B to Q B 4th K B to Q B 4th  
4. P to Q Kt 4th K B takes Kt P  
5. P to Q B 3rd K B to Q B 4th  
6. Castles P to Q 3rd  
7. P to Q 4th P takes P  
8. P takes P K B to K Kt 3rd  
9. Q Kt to Q B 3rd K Kt to K B 3rd  
10. P to K 5th P to Q 4th  
11. P takes Kt P takes B  
12. P takes K Kt P K R to K Kt sq  
13. K R to K sq (ch) Q B to K 3rd  
14. P to Q 5th Q to K B 3rd  
15. Q B to K Kt 5th Q takes Q Kt  
16. P takes B Q to Q 6th  
17. P takes P (double ch) K takes P  
18. R to K 7th (ch) K to Kt 3rd  
19. Q to K sq Q to Q 4th  
20. Q R to Q sq Kt to Q 5th  
21. Q R takes Kt B takes R  
22. Q R to K Kt (ch) And Black surrendered.

#### BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

(Evans's Gambit.)  
WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (M. de R.)  
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th  
2. K Kt to K B 3rd Q Kt to Q B 3rd  
3. K B to Q B 4th K B to Q B 4th  
4. P to Q Kt 4th K B takes Kt P  
5. P to Q B 3rd K B to Q B 4th  
6. Castles P to Q 3rd  
7. P to Q 4th P takes P  
8. P takes P K B to K Kt 3rd  
9. Q Kt to Q B 3rd Q Kt to K B 3rd  
10. P to K 5th P to Q 4th  
11. P takes Kt P takes B  
12. P takes P K Kt to K 2nd  
13. K Kt to Kt 5th Castles  
14. Q to K R 5th  
15. K Kt to K B 7th R takes Kt  
16. P takes R (ch) K to R 2nd  
17. K B to Q 3rd Q B to K 3rd  
18. Q B to K Kt 5th Q B takes doubled K B  
19. K R to K sq K to Kt sq  
20. Q B takes K Kt Kt takes B  
21. Q to K Kt 4th Q to K B sq  
22. Q Kt to Q B 3rd  
(The attack now seems irresistible; but M. de Rivière manages to repel it very cleverly.)

14. P to K R 3rd  
15. K Kt to K B 7th R takes Kt  
16. P takes R (ch) K to R 2nd  
17. K B to Q 3rd Q B to K 3rd  
18. Q B to K Kt 5th Q B takes doubled K B  
19. K R to K sq K to Kt sq  
20. Q B takes K Kt Kt takes B  
21. Q to K Kt 4th Q to K B sq  
22. Q Kt to Q B 3rd  
And White resigned.

#### CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Game played between Messrs. MORPHY and BODEN.

(Ruy Lopez Knight's Game.)  
WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Mr. B.)  
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th  
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd  
3. B to Q Kt 5th B to Q 4th  
4. P to Q B 3rd P to K 2nd  
5. Castles P to K B 3rd  
6. P to Q 4th B to Kt 3rd  
7. Kt to Q R 3rd Q Kt to Q sq  
8. Q Kt to Q B 4th Q Kt to K B 2nd  
9. Q Kt to K 3rd P to Q B 3rd  
10. Kt to K B 5th Q to K B sq  
11. K B to Q R 4th P to K Kt 3rd  
12. Q Kt to K 3rd P to Q 3rd  
13. P to Q 5th Q B to Q 2nd  
14. P takes P P takes P  
15. Q Kt to Q B 4th Q R to Q B sq  
16. P to Q Kt 3rd B to K 3rd  
17. Q to Q 3rd B to K 2nd  
18. Q B to R 3rd B takes Kt  
19. Q takes B P to B sq  
20. Q R to Q sq P to Q 4th  
21. Q R to Q 3rd K Kt to R 3rd  
22. K to R sq K to Kt 2nd  
23. Q B to Q B sq K R to K B sq  
24. P to K Kt 4th K Kt takes Kt P  
25. P to K R 3rd K Kt to R 3rd  
26. K R to K Kt sq K to R sq  
27. K Kt to R 4th K R to K Kt sq  
28. Q R to K Kt 3rd P to K Kt 4th  
29. Kt to B 6th Kt takes Kt  
30. P takes Kt Q to Q Kt 2nd (ch)

#### CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1088.—By J. PHENIX.  
White: K at K B 5th, B at K B 6th, Kt at K R 4th, P at K Kt 2nd.  
Black: K at K R 3rd, Ps at K R 2nd, K Kt 4th and 6th, and K B 2nd.  
White to play, and mate in five moves.  
No. 1089.—By the same Composer.  
White: K at Q B 3rd, B at Q Kt 7th, Kts at Q B 2nd and 4th, Ps at K 5th and Q R 3rd.  
Black: K at Q B 4th, Ps at K's 3rd and Q R 5th.  
White to play, and mate in five moves.

### EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood upon Colonel Etienne Paschal Taché, of Montgomery, Canada.

Parliament has been further prorogued from Thursday, the 18th of November, until Thursday, the 13th of January.

The opening of the Piedmontese Parliament is fixed for the 3rd of January.

St. Peter's Hill, the site of the Newton Monument at Grantham, has been planted with ornamental trees and evergreens.

Sir E. B. Lytton was re-elected on Monday to the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University.

The Belgian journals record the marriage of four brothers to four sisters, celebrated at the same time, at Mons.

The statue of Sir Robert Walpole has been placed with those of the other statesmen in St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster.

A marble bust of the late Sir John K. Habersfield, who was six times Mayor of Bristol, has been placed in the Mayor's Chapel in that city.

Among the recent reforms in the Court of Chancery a portable jury-box has been made, to be removed from one court to another.

A Signor Duvali has been performing at Kingston and Richmond during the past week by crossing and recrossing the river on a tight rope.

Last week Dr. Beddome was elected, for the seventh time, to the mayoralty of Romsey, having been chosen three consecutive years.

Sefton House, Belgrave-square, has been let to the Duke of Buccleuch, for three years (unfurnished), at £1800 per annum.

A civil engineer has gone out in the Cape of Good Hope mail-packet *Athena* to superintend the formation of a railway at the Cape, eighty miles long, into the interior.

The plate subscribed for by the friends of Mr. Alderman Finnis is to be presented at a public dinner, on Wednesday next—Mr. W. H. Lindsay, M.P., in the chair. We shall engrave the plate next week.

Lord Churston has declined to take shares in the Dartmouth and Torbay Railway, on the ground that no member of Parliament should hold shares in any railway on which he may have to legislate.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 329,591 lb., which is an increase of 7295 lb., compared with the previous statement.

At Heppignies, in Belgium, a few days ago, a gentleman out shooting shot a raven which had round one of its wings a strip of parchment on which was written "1787—Abbaye de Solcimet."

Hitherto the Russian arms were the only ones visible on the public buildings of Poland, but the Emperor Alexander has given orders that throughout the country the Polish arms shall now be united to them.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, having received her Majesty's approval, has conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr. Henry John Brownrigg, C.B., Inspector-General of the Irish Constabulary.

A monument to the memory of the officers of the Royal Artillery who fell in action during the Crimean war will shortly be commenced on Woolwich-common, fronting the Royal Artillery Barracks.

The pupils of the college at Brixton-hill have presented Dr. E. T. Wilson, the principal, an admirably-executed bust of himself, of life-size, by G. R. Renwick, Esq.

Mr. Henry Cobden (brother of Mr. Richard Cobden) who has for many years been residing at Molong, near Bathurst, died on the 16th of August, after a protracted illness of six weeks.

The ensuing prize cattle show of the Smithfield Club has been appointed to take place, as usual, at the Baker-street Bazaar, on Tuesday, the 7th; Wednesday, the 8th; Thursday, the 9th; and Friday, the 10th of December.

Madame Ristori is preparing three new characters for her next season's campaign in Paris—a *Cassandra*, in a play written for her; a *Fornarina*, in a new art-drama, with Raphael as hero; and *Paulina*, in a translation of Corneille's "Polyeucte."

Mr. Roper was finally examined on Friday week, at the Greenwich Police Court, on the charges of arson and attempting to defraud the Kent Insurance Company. He was formally committed for trial on both charges.

A St. Petersburg journal asserts that the tenor Malmanoff, while on the stage, murdered the prima donna Averonish. No details as to the cause are given. It is merely said that the persons in the house were so enraged that the seats in the pit were torn up and damage done.

A Treasury warrant directs that all letters posted in Jamaica, addressed to any place within that island, are to be prepaid, either by money or stamps. In cases where the proper stamp is not affixed, the deficient amount must be paid, and also an additional rate of 4s.

Seventy new magistrates have qualified for the county of Lancaster since the accession of the Derby Ministry, and the total number of magistrates (says the *Manchester Examiner*) is now fast approaching that of the whole police force of the county.

The Cornish fisheries have been generally successful. At Looe the drift-boats have been lately taking from 2000 to 3000 fine pilchards per night, besides a quantity of hake. On Thursday week a small fishing-boat brought in seventeen dozen of hake, the produce of one night's fishing.

The Belgian Consul at Sourabaya, Java, has sent to the King of Belgium a box with eleven Brahmin idols, which were discovered at his place of residence, Malang, and which are supposed to belong to the most remote period of history.

We understand that his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch has become the purchaser of Mr. Wighton's picture of the "Group of Children of the Royal Caledonian Asylum," an engraving of which appeared in our Paper of the 17th of July last.

It has been resolved to convene a general meeting of shipowners and others interested in British shipping, at the London Tavern, on the 15th of next month, "to take into consideration the present condition of the shipping interest."

At a meeting in York, to promote social science, Lord Brougham made an eloquent speech on that topic, and at its close he took occasion to vindicate himself from the charges of infidelity and hostility to the religious press which have been brought against him.

The following are among the recent arrivals at the Catlands Park Hotel—viz., Mr. McWhinnie, Colonel Fulton, Rev. G. Pell and Mrs. Pell, Colonel Matthie, Sir George Baker and Lady Baker, A. H. McDougall, Esq., Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. and Mrs. Gurney, M. Matthioson, &c.

Two singular suicides are recorded in the French provincial journals. One was of a young man at Orleans, who threw himself head foremost from the top of a poplar-tree seventy-five feet high; the other of a young man at Reichenstein (Haut-Rhin), who lighted a ball-cartridge in his mouth.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Robert Stein as Consul at Port Louis, Mauritius, for his Majesty the King of Prussia; of Don Teodoro de Sanquiceno as Vice-Consul at Sierra Leone for her Majesty the Queen of Spain; and of Mr. James Hart as Consul in London for the Republic of Salvador.

On Sunday, the 12th of September, the Bishop of Victoria (Hong-Kong) held a military confirmation in a chapel that has been extemporised at Canton out of one of the Chinese joss temples near headquarters. 143 officers and men belonging to the garrison presented themselves and received the rite.

Mr. Albert Smith had the honour of breakfasting with Peh-kwei, the Governor of Canton, in his *yamen*, or palace, in the centre of the city. The old gentleman was exceedingly polite, and, hearing that Mr. Smith was "a literary mandarin on his travels," ordered him to be shown all over the palace and grounds.

The Committee of the Protestant Dissenting Deputies have resolved that the bill of last year for the total abolition of church-rates, which passed through the Commons and was rejected by the Lords, should be reintroduced to the Commons, and pressed forward without delay at the opening of next Session.

The Swiss Federal Council has informed the different Chambers of Commerce that the watch and clock makers at Chaux-de-Fonds are making preparations to send a deputation of their trade direct to Persia, China, and Japan; and the various chambers are invited to take part in the movement.

On Friday week the spinning-mill of Messrs. George Grant and Sons, situate in Broad-street, Mile-end, Glasgow, was totally destroyed by fire. The building was six stories in height, and contained 64,000 spindles. The damage amounts to about £20,000. Between 400 and 500 persons will be thrown out of employment by this accident.

General Niel, of the Engineers, has just published a "Journal of the Operations of the Siege of Sebastopol." During the siege, which lasted 334 days, the French artillery threw into the town 510,000 round shot, 236,000 shells from howitzers, 350,000 shells from mortars, and 8000 rockets. During the war, moreover, the infantry fired 25,000,000 of cartridges.



SALUTING THE "EURYALUS" AT CORUNNA.—FROM A SKETCH BY VERNON JONES.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

## GREEK FISHERMEN DANCING THE ROMAIIKA.

In a former Number we gave a brief account of the restoration of the Olympic Games in Greece. A Correspondent writing from Athens says: "A Royal decree has been signed for the re-establishment of the ancient Olympic Games, after being discontinued for nearly 1500 years. They are to be held at Athens, in the ancient Stadium, which is still in a very perfect state of preservation, and requires very little more than a good cleaning out, and are to take place on the three first Sundays in October, every fourth year, commencing in 1859. The games are to include horse races, wrestling, throwing quoits, and other athletic sports, singing, music, and dancing, besides which there is to be an exhibition of flowers, fruits, cattle, and other articles of Greek produce or manufactures. This eccentric idea was formed by a wealthy Peloponnesian named Evangelos Zappas, who resides at Jassy, in Moldavia, and who has liberally endowed the games by placing at the disposal of the Hellenic Government four hundred shares in the Greek Steam Navigation Company, besides the sum of 3000 Dutch ducats *in natura*. The prizes are to be awarded by a committee appointed each Olympiad by the Greek Government, and will consist of gold and silver medals, and wreaths of silver leaves and flowers. The former will contain an effigy of the King, whilst on the reverse will be engraved the name of the founder 'Zappas' and the date, or rather the number, of the Olympiad. The winners of the

prize-medals will be entitled to wear them at the buttonhole, suspended by a blue and white watered silk ribbon."

In connection with these restored Olympic Games we give the accompanying illustration of the national Greek dance the Romaika, danced by Greek fishermen.

There are two national Greek dances at the present time which owe their origin to the classical period of Greek history; one is called the *Romaika*, and the other the *Arvanitikos*, the latter being most popular in Albania. There is a great difference between the two dances, the Arvanitikos being of a wild and spirited character, abounding in change and variety of gesture. The Romaika, though lively, is extremely graceful, and well adapted to the display of the human figure. Both are supposed to have been derived, with more or less change, from the ancient times of Greece; and the claims of the Romaika in particular to a classical origin appears to have some reality. Its history has been connected with the dance invented at Delos, when Theseus came thither from Crete to commemorate the adventure of Ariadne and the Cretan Labyrinth, and the character of its movements very much corresponds with those described by Plutarch in his "Life of Theseus." The Ariadne of the dance is selected either in rotation or from some habitual deference to youth and beauty. He or she holds in the right hand a white handkerchief, giving the left to a second, and so on. The alternation of the two sexes, hand-in-hand, or arm-

in-arm, goes on to any number. The chief action of the dance devolves upon the two leaders, the others merely following their movements, generally in a sort of circular outline, and with a step alternately advancing and receding to the time of the music. The leading youth, with an action of the arms and figure directed by his own choice, conducts the lover in a winding and roundabout course, each of them constantly varying their movements—partly in obedience to the music, which is either slow and measured or more lively and impetuous; partly from the spirit of the movement and the suggestion of their own taste. This rapid and frequent change of figure, together with the power of giving expression and creating novelty, renders the Romaika a very pleasing dance, and perhaps among the best of those which have become national, as the plan of its movements allows full scope to the educated as well as the unlearned in the art. In Arcadia, Messinid, and Korinthia, in the spring, when the whole country is glowing with beauty, groups of youth of both sexes are assembled amidst their habitations, whirling round in the mazes of this dance. It is impossible to look upon the Romaikos without the suggestion of antiquity, as well in the representation we have upon marbles and vases as in the description of similar movements by Homer. The reader may recollect that poet's beautiful description of the dance on the Shield of Achilles, which corresponds in some very minute particulars with the modern Romaika.



GREEK FISHERMEN DANCING THE "ROMAIIKA."



LAUNCH OF THE "PARAMATTA" STEAM-SHIP AT BLACKWALL ON MONDAY WEEK.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

CARLYLE'S *FREDERICK THE GREAT.*

(Concluded from page 437.)

THE private character of Frederick William I., unfortunately, does not stand out in very pleasing colours; and Mr. Carlyle, of whom he appears an especial favourite, though he extenuates, cannot altogether conceal, his disagreeable qualities. There is no doubt, indeed, that, in his latter years, he was one of the most detestable heads of a family that can be imagined: his children crouched and trembled in his presence, and his wife appears to have lived in constant danger of her life from his frantic brutality. The best account of the grim "head beadle," in his domestic relations, is to be found in the private memoirs of his eldest daughter, Wilhelmina, afterwards Margravine of Baireuth. These memoirs, published towards the end of the last century, give a wonderfully graphic picture of the Prussian Court; and, as Frederick's great biographer himself acknowledges the work to be a "veracious book, done with heart and from eyesight, of a veracity deeper than the superficial sort," a few extracts may not be unacceptable. The following appertains to a period immediately after the marriage of Wilhelmina's younger sister:—

The King almost starved my brother and myself. As he himself performed the office of carver, he helped every one at table except us, and, when by chance there was a bit left in any dish, he spit in it to prevent our tasting of it. We lived on nothing but *café au lait* and dried cherries, which entirely ruined my stomach. My share of insults and invectives, on the other hand, was extremely liberal; I was subjected to the most abusive language all day, and in the presence of every one. The displeasure of the King was even carried to such a length that he ordered both my brother Frederick and myself never to appear in his presence but at meal time. But the Queen, notwithstanding, sent for us secretly when the King was at the hunt. She posted her spies in the country, who came to inform her whenever the King was seen returning, so that she might have time to send us away. One day, however, owing to the negligence of some of these men, the King was very near catching us with the Queen. There was unfortunately but one door in the room, out of which we could not escape till it was too late. So fear armed us with resolution, and, while my brother hid himself in a corner of the room, I crept under the bed of the Queen, which was so low that it required great efforts to get under it, and I was forced to recline in a very irksome posture. We had scarcely got to our retreat when the King entered. As he was very much fatigued with the chase, he cast himself on the bed, and slept for two hours. I was nearly suffocated under the bed, when his Majesty at length left the room. . . . I used to go every afternoon to the Queen when the King was engaged elsewhere. She had contrived a labyrinth of screens, ranged in such a manner that I could avoid the King, unperceived, in case he should enter unexpectedly. Nevertheless, the King surprised us one day. I sought to escape, but got entangled between these horrid screens, several of which were overturned, so that I could not get out at all. As soon as the King saw me he ran towards me, striving to beat me, and, seeing the impossibility of avoiding him, I planted myself behind my governess. The King pushed her so that she was obliged to draw back; but when she had got to the fireplace she naturally stopped. I was still behind, betwixt the fire and Madame de Sonfeld. He, looking over her shoulder, overwhelmed me with a torrent of abuse, and endeavoured to seize me by the cap, while I was on the ground half roasted. The scene would have ended tragically had it continued much longer, for my clothes were already beginning to burn. Luckily the King, tired with bawling and struggling, put an end to my miseries by leaving the room.

Such was the father of Frederick the Great, and in such a school was the hero of the Seven-Years' War brought up—a good school for him perhaps, nevertheless, though a hard and bitter one; intolerable meanwhile to the pupil, who at length determined to escape from it, come what would in its place. Accordingly, in July, 1730, when the King set out on one of his customary journeys into the south of Germany, allowing his eldest son to accompany him, the latter took his measures to run away, and reach if possible the English Court. He had provided a French dress, obtained the requisite funds, the maps of the country, guide, horses, and a confidential companion, Lieutenant Katte, intending to slip away the first opportunity. Cunningly, however, as he had arranged his plans, his father had been still more cunning; and when the morning fixed on for his flight arrived he was arrested and carried off prisoner, first to the fortress of Mittenwalde and then to Cüstrin. Here he and his unfortunate accomplice, poor Katte, were tried by court-martial, and condemned to death. The latter, to the lasting disgrace of the King, was executed immediately; and the details of this judicial murder (for it was nothing better—the so-called Judges only following the dictates of a ferocious and half-maddened Sovereign) are very touchingly described by Frederick's sister Wilhelmina. The account of this scene as related by Mr. Carlyle is, however, more precise:—

On Sunday evening, 5th November, it is intimated to him, unexpectedly at the moment, that he has to go to Cüstrin, and there die;—carriage now waiting at the gate. Katte masters the sudden flurry; signifies that all is ready then; and so, under charge of his old Major and two brother officers, who, and Chaplain Müller, are in the carriage with him, a troop of his own old cavalry regiment escorting, he leaves Berlin (rather on sudden summons); drives all night towards Cüstrin and immediate death. Words of sympathy were not wanting, to which Katte answered cheerily; grim faces were a cloud of sorrow for the poor youth that night. Chaplain Müller's exhortations were fervent and continual; and from time to time were heard, hoarsely melodious through the damp darkness and thence of wheels, snatches of "devotional singing," led by Müller.

It was in the grey of the winter morning, 6th November, 1730, that Katte arrived in Cüstrin garrison. He took kind leave of Major and men: "Adieu, my brothers; good be with you evermore!"—and, about nine o'clock, he is on the road towards the rampart of the castle, where a scaffold stands. Katte wore, by order, a brown dress exactly like the Prince's; the Prince is already brought down into a lower room to see Katte as he passes (to "see Katte die" had been the Royal order, but they smuggled that into abeyance); and Katte knows he shall see him. Faithful Müller was in the death-car along with Katte; and he had adjoined to himself one Besserer, the chaplain of the garrison, in this sad function since arriving. Here is a glimpse from Besserer, which we may take as better than nothing:—

"His (Katte's) eyes were mostly directed to God; and we (Müller and I) on our part strove to hold his heart up heavenwards by presenting the examples of those who had died in the Lord,—as of God's Son himself, and Stephen, and the thief on the cross,—till, under such discoursing, we approached the castle. Here, after long wistful looking about, he did get sight of his beloved Jonathan Royal Highness the Crown Prince at a window in the castle; from whom he, with the politest and most tender expression, spoken in French, took leave, with no little emotion of sorrow."

President Münchow and the Commandant were with the Prince, whose emotions one may fancy but not describe. Seldom did any Prince or man stand in such a predicament. Vain to say, and again say: "In the name of God, I ask you, stop the execution till I write to the King!" Impossible that; as easily stop the course of the stars. And so here Katte comes; cheerful loyalty still beaming on his face, death now nigh. "Pardonnez-moi, mon cher Katte!" cried Friedrich in a tone: "Pardon me, dear Katte; O that this should be what I have done for you!"—"Death is sweet for a Prince I love so well," said Katte,—"La mort est douce pour un si aimable Prince;" and fared on,—round some angle of the fortress, it appears; not in sight of Friedrich, who sank into a faint, and had seen his last glimpse of Katte in this world.

The body lay all day upon the scaffold, by Royal order, and was buried at night obscurely in the common churchyard; friends, in silence, took mark of the place against better times,—and Katte's dust now lies elsewhere, among that of his own kindred.

The baffled flight of "Crown Prince" Frederick, his incarceration and condemnation, followed by the astounding execution of his friend, formed a turning-point in the future hero's life. Hitherto he had been wild and reckless beyond the ordinary wildfulness of young men; but this last crowning act of tyranny seems to have utterly subdued and sobered him. In the short space of a month he appeared to have grown ten years; and Mr. Carlyle says:—

The unhappy prodigal is in no condition to resist farther. Chaplain Müller had introduced himself with Katte's dying admonition to the Crown Prince to repent and submit. Chaplain Müller, with his wholesome cooling-powders, with his ghostly counsels, and considerations of temporal and clerical nature—we saw how he prospered beyond hope.

Within a fortnight after the death of poor Katte, the repentance of the Prince was deemed sufficient to warrant the administering to him an oath of submission, and to entitle him to a certain degree of liberty within the walls of Cüstrin, where he remained for fifteen months longer. King Frederick William, Crown Prince Frederick, and Princess Wilhelmina are the three personages in whom centre the chief interest of Mr. Carlyle's second volume, and we

should be glad, space permitting, to do something more than direct attention to the admirable chapter which treats of the marriage of the last; but we must hasten to a conclusion. In the eyes of the inexorable Monarch, love, compatibility of temper, and the like, were considerations of little moment even in marriage, and he allowed his children no voice in the selection of their partners. Having compelled his daughter to accept a husband, he now determined to choose a wife for his son. His election fell upon Princess Elizabeth Christina of Brunswick-Bevern, a most undesirable lady, whose only claim to favour was a distant relationship to the Imperial family of Hapsburg, and the following characteristic epistle was forthwith dispatched to the imprisoned victim:—

My dear Fritz,— \* \* \* \* \* You know, my dear son, that when my children are obedient I love them much; so, when you were at Berlin, I from my heart forgave you everything; and from that Berlin time, since I saw you, have thought of nothing but of your well-being, and how to establish you—not in the army only, but also with a right stepdaughter, and so see you married in my lifetime. You may be well persuaded I have had the Princesses of Germany taken survey of, so far as possible, and examined by trusty people, what their conduct is, their education, and so on; and so a Princess has been found—the eldest one of Bevern—who is well brought up, modest and retiring, as women ought to be.

You will without delay (cité) write me your mind on this. I have purchased the Von Katsch House: the Field Marshal, as Governor, will get that to live in; and his Government House I will have made new for you, and furnish it all; and give you enough to keep house yourself there; and will command you into the army, April coming.

The Princess is not ugly, nor beautiful. You must mention it to no mortal; write, indeed, to Mamma (*der Mama*), that I have written to you. And when you shall have a son I will let you go on your travels; wedding, however, cannot be before winter next. Meanwhile I will try and contrive opportunity that you see one another a few times, in all honour, yet so that you get acquainted with her. She is a God-fearing creature (*ein gottesfürchtiges Mensch*), which is all in all; will suit herself to you as she does to the parents-in-law.

God give his blessing to it, and bless you and your posterity, and keep thee as a good Christian. And have God always before your eyes, and don't believe that damnable *particular* tenet (Predestination), and be obedient and faithful; so shall it, here in time and there in eternity, go well with thee; and whoever wishes that from the heart let him say Amen.

Your true Father to the death, FRIEDRICH WILHELM.

When the Duke of Lorraine comes I will have thee come. I think thy bride will be here then. Adieu! God be with you.

However much incensed and disposed to rebel, the Prince knew too well that opposition to his father's wishes would at once consign him again to dungeon and disgrace, and he speedily returned the anticipated acquiescent answer. But privately, in letters to Minister Grumkow, he complains, with the intensest bitterness, of the cruelty which sacrificed him to an alliance he abhorred. "Mon Dieu!" he exclaims, in one of these distressing epistles, "has he not already seen what an ill-assorted marriage comes to, my sister of Anspach and her husband, who hate one another like the fire!" But the die was cast, Crown Prince Frederick and insipid Princess of Brunswick-Bevern were betrothed, and it may be doubted whether, notwithstanding his brilliant victories, his philosophic friends, and his illustrious name, Frederick was ever after a happy man.

The interval of seven years between Frederick's inauspicious betrothal and the decease of his father is an eventful one in Mr. Carlyle's second volume. We catch interesting glimpses of the Crown Prince's studies and companions at Ruppín;—the Prussian Majesty's visit to the Austrian Kaiser, capably described;—the marriage of Frederick, and his campaign in the French-Austrian war; the sick room of Friedrich Wilhelm, who, to show the ruling passion strong at the last, orders up two hundred of his Potsdam giants to march through his chamber, since he was too ill to get out to them;—a masterly chapter, in the author's happiest vein, on Voltaire and literary correspondences; and, finally, the last long illness and death of the King; with which regretfully, though but for a brief season let us hope, we bid farewell to a work which, in spite of much that is wearisome, quaint, and sometimes obscure, is the best book on Prussian history the world has yet seen:—

"Feel my pulse, Pitsch," said he, noticing the surgeon of his giants: "tell me how long this will last."—"Alas! not long," answered Pitsch.—"Say not alas! But how do you know?"—"The pulse is gone!"—"Impossible!" said he, lifting his arm. "How could I move my fingers so if the pulse were gone?" Pitsch looked mournfully steadfast. "Herr Jesu, to Thee I live! Herr Jesu, to Thee I die! In life and in death Thou art my gain!" (Du bist mein Gewinn.) These were the last words Friedrich Wilhelm spoke in this world. He again fell into a faint. Eller gave a signal to the Crown Prince to take the Queen away. Scarcely were they out of the room when the faint had deepened into death, and Friedrich Wilhelm, at rest from all his labours, slept with the primeval sons of Thor!

## LAUNCH OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKET COMPANY'S SHIP "PARAMATTA."

THIS stupendous paddle steam-ship, built by the Thames Iron and Shipbuilding Company, at Orchard-yard, Blackwall, for the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company, was successfully launched, on Monday, the 8th instant, in the River Lea, in the presence of an immense number of highly-gratified spectators.

The *Paramatta* is the first completed of two sister ships intended to replace the present wooden vessels *Orinoco* and *Magdalena*, and is built from the designs of Mr. Rennie, the Royal Mail Packet Company's engineer. She is a noble steam-ship of 3092 tons, and the largest merchant-vessel that has been constructed in the Thames or the Lea since the celebrated troop-ship *Himalaya*, which was built on the same slip. A large and fashionable party of ladies and gentlemen had been invited to witness the interesting event. The day, though gloomy, was dry; and at a quarter to three, the ceremony of naming the vessel having been performed by the lady of Captain Whish, R.N., the ship was released from the detaining dogshores, and slowly and majestically descended the incline. Then followed for a few moments a most exciting scene; for, immediately on the arrival of her forecables at the bottom of the ways, the gigantic vessel gave a tremendous lurch to port, and impressed the breathless spectators with an idea that she must go over altogether; but after a few violent lists she righted herself, and the next minute was brought safely and quietly to a complete stand-still by the powerful checkropes with which it is necessary to supply vessels launched in this little river, from the banks of which some of the largest and most noble steam-ships afloat, and the new monster derrick, have been constructed and successfully floated.

The dimensions and power of the *Paramatta* are as follow:—Length over all, 345 feet; between perpendiculars, 330 feet; on keel, 303 feet 9 inches (for tonnage); breadth of beam, 43 feet 9 inches; depth of hold, 36 feet 6 inches; and engines of 800-horse power. She is a fine specimen of beautiful building, and reflects the highest credit on all concerned in her design and construction.

## STEVENS'S BREAD-MAKING MACHINE.

We might refuse to believe, if the fact were not forced on our conviction, that the most important and the most ancient of all the arts is the one which at the present day is the least advanced, and we might almost say which is in the rudest and most barbarous state. But enter into the first baking establishment of the capital, and follow in all its details the conversion of flour into bread, and you will be grieved to see that, though incessantly repeated for thousands of years, the process has remained devoid of improvement. The public are indebted to the medical profession, and particularly to the able articles which appeared in the *Lancet* about two years ago, for calling their attention to the subject. The same paper, after acquainting us with the filthy details of making bread by the old system, was also the first to inform us that a remedy had been discovered for so crying an evil. It says:—"Can the manufacture of the chief article of food continue for a day longer to be conducted on the barbarous system which has endured through ages? It cannot; and we have the supporting fact for this fact, that no sooner was public attention called by the investigations of inquiring men to the vast sanitary importance of the subject of bread-making, than Mr. Stevens stepped in with an invention in machinery which will revolutionise the system, now that the public has decreed the change." Mr. Stevens, the inventor of the bread-making machine, is a practical baker, and has achieved a great reputation for the excellent qualities of his "family bread." It is altogether made by his own machines, and its lightness and purity are no doubt owing to the improved means used in the manufacture of it.

We have now to record some interesting experiments made at the Marylebone workhouse which commenced on Monday week and continued until the following Wednesday. A committee of the Board of Guardians and others, including several scientific gentlemen, having decided to test the utility of Mr. Stevens's patented bread-making machines, a machine capable

of working up two sacks of flour was accordingly fixed in the bakery of the workhouse for the purpose. The results of the experiment show the most complete success, the machine fully realising the theory of the inventor. The operations were conducted as follows: viz.—two sacks of flour were made up by hand in the usual manner, and the same quantity made up in the machine: the proceeds being baked, it was found that the machine produced four 4lb. loaves per sack more than could be obtained by hand-labour.

Fully admitting the importance of cheapness in production, there are still other things to be desired. The machine-made bread, being much cleaner than hand-made, must necessarily be more wholesome. The result of these interesting experiments shows that bread-making by machinery is the best, the quickest, the cleanest, and the most productive. The efficiency and utility of the machine are fully vouched for by both the master of the workhouse and the head-baker, who has filled the office for the last twenty years. The inventor has not professed to introduce any new method in the manufacture of bread except in the mixing; the machine being equally applicable for every description of bread. The troughs are, when necessary, made movable, so that one machine will do any quantity of bread required.

Mr. Stevens's invention is described as the A B C bread-making machine, which entirely makes bread without the unhealthy and dirty labour of tossing and plunging the dough about with the hands and arms of men—giving immense advantages. It will mix from two bushels of flour up to ten or twenty bushels at one time, and is easily worked by hand-power. It is made of galvanised iron, and has a double bottom for containing hot water or steam in cold weather, to regulate and force the sponges and doughs, avoiding the necessity of using so much hot water, which is injurious to the bread, and also by this means to keep the bakery in a healthier atmosphere to work in. In very hot weather this chamber can also be used for cold water to keep the sponges and doughs cool, which always generate heat in fermentation, particularly in hot weather. This application of cold water will cause the fermentation to work gently, producing better bread and fully preventing sourness. At each end of the machine is a spur-wheel fixed on a gudgeon, which slides in and out, and enters a boss at each end of the mixer, kept in its place by means of the pawls, which has only to be raised and the wheels drawn out when the mixer is hoisted out of the machine; the entire trough being perfectly even and smooth inside—an object most desirable; and the machine is easily cleaned in every part.

At the back of the machine is fixed a shaft, to which is keyed two pinions and a flywheel: these are made to pull in and out of gear by means of raising the pawl; by this simple change a fast or slow speed for the mixer is obtained—a very easy action, and admirable for clearing, lightening, and strengthening the dough. At each end of the machine is fixed a bracket for the support of a perforated cylinder, into which is put flour for the purpose of dusting and drying the sponges and doughs as required. This is worked by means of a small spur-wheel, which works on the large spur-wheel, and is put in and out of gear in a moment by a lever. This cylinder travels to the back of the machine. The top is the same as an ordinary trough-cover, upon which to place the dough when ready, and is made to travel backwards and forwards as required on friction-wheels. A part of the front of the machine is made to take on and off, for the greater convenience of removing the dough from the inside to the top, which is all done by the same machinery to introduce the "chucker-out," which contrivance effectually clears out the dough from the trough.

The machine, in fact, has been constructed to avoid the objections urged by medical men against the present unhealthy and unclean manual labour of bakers. Its simplicity is such that smaller sizes are used for domestic purposes; not only for bread, but for every description of pudding, buns, sponges, cakes, and pastry in general. It may be seen in daily use at Mr. Stevens's establishment, Cambridge-road, Hackney; the family bread-making machines being also exhibited at the Crystal Palace and at the Polytechnic Institution.

## ASTLEY'S.

THIS theatre, on its reopening, has presented new attractions which deserve express notice. Many alterations and improvements have been made in the interior, and the accommodation of the boxes is much increased. The Royal box has been removed from the centre to the left-hand side, conveniently situated, just at the bend of the house, and commanding the best possible view of the stage. There is also a new ceiling, with a striking series of paintings, representing the gods and goddesses of heathen mythology, which are exceedingly well done. These, we understand, are the production of Mr. I. S. Pearce. To the same gentleman we are also indebted for the composition that truly adorns the proscenium. The subject of this presents Britannia fostering the Arts and Sciences, and indicating the Queen and Prince Albert as their patrons. The groupings are gracefully executed, and the attitudes of the figures truly excellent.

The present *répertoire* is highly effective, and likely to prove attractive. On our last visit to the theatre, the house was crowded, and it testified to the merits of the acted drama by frequent applause. The piece in question is written by Mr. H. Young, and is in two acts. It is entitled "The Woodman's Horse, or the False Knight." The main situation of the piece appertains to this horse. The victims of the despotism under which the virtuous characters in the drama suffer are confined by their ruthless enemies in a loft, the doors of which are secured by a dagger. The sagacious steed, at the word of command, mounts the ladder, and removes the dagger, thus facilitating the escape of the prisoners. The principal part in the play is one *Clarence*, a foundling, in love with an heiress, and who is ultimately justified by rank and birth—the truth of both being at last discovered—in aspiring to her hand. In one part of the play he saves her from destruction by shooting her steed just as it is about to plunge down a precipice, and both are found hanging in a most dangerous manner on the very brink of the ravine. This and other scenes were most efficiently arranged, and do great credit to the painter and machinist.

The scenes in the arena are this season remarkable for their grace. Beauty appears to have been preferred to Terror, and the examples of daring are less frequent than the exhibitions of elegant horsemanship and those of animal training. The main specimen of the terrible is intrusted to Madame Amalie Maurice, who ascends to the top of the theatre and returns to the stage on an electric wire, and executes her intrepid task with perfect self-possession. The horses next perform "The Lancers," and effect the quadrille movements with the utmost precision. The steed Alexander, too, manifests a high degree of training and wonderful docility. Then Madame Blanche appears in the character of "Catarina; or, the Brigand's Bride of the Abruzzi," and has an entire equestrian act to herself, during which she finely illustrates various passions, including love, hate, jealousy, revenge. This exciting act is followed by a quiet scene on the stage, where M. Maurice conducts his marvellous dogs through a series of striking manœuvres; which again is followed by another exciting display—that of Miss Emily Cooke equitating on her steed, and leaping through twelve balloons. But the last scene of all is the most striking, and excites genuine enthusiasm. Mr. Runnell, as the "Wild Indian Chief of the Prairies," is altogether inimitable in his daring, grace, and vigour. The entertainments concluded with a whimsical farce entitled "A Mistaken Story." It was rewarded with immoderate laughter. Mr. W. Cooke has made a fair start this season, which we have no doubt will prove successful.

## BLACKFORDBY CHURCH, ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.

BLACKFORDBY is a little hamlet of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, situated in a sequestered spot about three miles to the westward of that town, almost concealed among the surrounding hills, and approached from all sides by a labyrinth of green and tortuous lanes. Four years ago the temple which the piety of former years had raised to the worship of the Almighty was rapidly mouldering into decay, when a determination was come to that an effort should be made to rebuild the church. The foundation-stone was laid about twelve months ago, and on Wednesday, the 27th ult., the opening service was celebrated.

The proceedings of the day commenced with morning service in the church, which was crowded with a most influential congregation. Prayers were read by the Rev. M. Vavasour, assisted by the Revs. J. Denton and J. Cooper. Mr. Vavasour read the offertory, and Mr. Denton and Mr. Cooper officiated as collectors of the offerings of the congregation, which, with subsequent donations, amounted to £937s. 9d. The Ven. Archdeacon Bickersteth preached an admirable sermon, from Luke v. 24-5.

After Divine service luncheon was provided in a malt-office, a short distance from the church, belonging to Mr. Grice, which had been converted into a really elegant dining-room. The luncheon, which was partly contributed by the church-building committee, was furnished by Mr. Love, of the Queen's Head Hotel, Ashby, and was of a most creditable description. About 140 persons sat down.

(Continued on page 490.)

**FOR FAMILY ARMS** send to the LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE Name and County. No search Arms Painted and Quartered Sketch, 3s. 6d., or stamps.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

**LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE.**—The established authority in England for furnishing FAMILY ARMS, Crests, and Pedigrees with the greatest accuracy. MANY GENTLEMEN employ persons who do not engrave by the Laws of Heraldry. For the protection of the Public the Heraldic Office executes Engraving, Arms, Copper-plate, for Books, 2s.; Marking ditto, 10s.; Crest on Seals or Rings, 8s. 6d.—H. SALT, Observer, the Heraldic Office is Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

**CAUTION.**—LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC STUDIO.—GENTLEMEN are solicited to view the Heraldic Specimens, being the only Studio in England for Engraving according to the Laws of Heraldry. The LINCOLN'S-INN MANUAL OF HERALDRY, 400 Engravings, 7s., or stamps.—H. SALT, Turnstile (near the Hall and Library, Lincoln's-inn).

**TESTIMONIALS for Presentation Engrossed,** ILLUMINATED, Designed, and Embossed on Velvet, MONUMENTAL BRASSES, Ecclesiastic, Notarial, Corporate Seals, Dies, and Presses.—H. SALT, Heraldic Office, Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

**ARMORIAL BEARINGS.**—No Charge for Search.—Sketch and Description, 2s. 6d.; in colour, 5s.; Crests on seals or rings, 8s.; on die, 7s. Solid gold, 18-carat, Hall-marked, seal, or bloodstone ring, engraved with crest, two guineas.—T. MORING who has received the gold medal for engraving, 44, High Holborn, W.C. Price-list post-free.

**FOR FAMILY ARMS,** send to the ROYAL HERALDIC OFFICE Name and County. No fee for search Arms Marshall and Embellished. Sketch, 2s. 6d.; in Colours, 5s. T. CULLETON, 2, Long-acre.

**PEDIGREES, FAMILY HISTORY,** with the original Grant of Arms, to whom and when granted, the origin of the name, &c.; all traced from the National Records at the British Museum. Fee, 10s. Arms registered at the Herald's College, the only place of authority. "The Manual of Heraldry," 400 Engravings, 2s. By T. CULLETON, Genealogist, 2, Long-acre, W.C. The Heraldic Studio and Library open from Eleven till Four.

**ROYAL HERALDIC OFFICE.**—The only established Office for Engraving according to the Laws of Heraldry. Book Plate, with Arms, Crest, and Motto, 10s.; Ditto Marking Plates, 5s.; Crest on Seals or Rings, 7s.; on steel die, 6s. No higher price. Six Seal Engravers and Die Sinkers permanently employed.—T. CULLETON, Heraldic Engraver to Her Majesty, 1 and 2, Long-acre (one door from St. Martin's-lane), W.C.

**MR. C. R. TAYLOR, NUMISMATIST** (late of Tavistock-street), respectfully announces that he continues to have ON VIEW, at his new Residence, 2, Montague-street, Russell-square, an Extensive Stock of Ancient and Modern COINS and MEDALS, NUMISMATIC BOOKS, CABINETS, &c., &c. Articles will be forwarded for approval to any part of the kingdom in reply to orders addressed as above, and every information desired promptly given. Commissions faithfully attended to on the usual terms.

**A GUINEA-GOLD WEDDING-RING** and Hall marked KEEPER sent in a morocco box to any part of the kingdom on receipt of 21s. or a Post-office order.—GEORGE DEWDNEY Goldsmith and Jeweller, 172 Fenchurch-street, London

**BEFORE YOU HAVE YOUR LIKENESS** TAKEN send for DEWDNEY'S PATTERNS OF BROOCHES, Lockets, Bracelets, &c., which are sent free of charge, to two postage stamps. Registered Revolving Brooches in Solid Gold to show either Likenesses or Hair at pleasure of wearer, from 45s. each. A Gold Plated Brooch or Locket sent free to any part of the kingdom for 10s. 6d.—Dewdney, Manufacturing Goldsmith and Jeweller, 172 Fenchurch-street, City, London.

**HAIR JEWELLERY.—ARTIST IN HAIR.**—DEWDNEY begs to inform Ladies or Gentlemen resident in town or any part of the kingdom that he beautifully makes and elegantly mounts, in gold, HAIR BRACELETS, Chains, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Studs, &c.; and forwards the same, carefully packed in boxes, at about one-half the usual charge. A beautiful collection of specimens, handsomely mounted, kept for inspection. An illustrated Book sent free.—Dewdney, 172, Fenchurch-street.

**HAIR BRACELETS, CHAINS, RINGS, &c.** are made by MILNE and CO., the Swedish Artists, 70, George-street, Edinburgh, superior to anything ever before seen. [Books of Designs, Prices, and Testimonials post-free.

**WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS,** Watchmakers (opposite the Bank of England), 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, submit for selection a stock of first-class PATENT DETACHED LEVER WATCHES, which, being made by themselves can be recommended for accuracy and durability.

**PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.**  
Patent Lever Watch, with the detached escapement, jewelled, hard enamel dial, seconds, and maintaining power to continue going whilst being wound .. .. . £4 14 6  
Ditto, jewelled in four holes, and capped .. .. . 6 8 0  
Ditto, the finest quality, with the improved regulator, jewelled in six holes, usually in gold cases .. .. . 8 6 0  
Either of the Silver Watches, in hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.  
**GOLD WATCHES.—SIZE FOR LADIES.**  
Patent Lever Watch with ornamental gold dial, the movement with latest improvements, i.e., the detached escapement, maintaining power, and jewelled .. .. . 11 11 0  
Ditto, with richly-engraved case .. .. . 12 12 0  
Ditto, with very strong case, and jewelled in four holes .. .. . 14 14 0  
**GOLD WATCHES.—SIZE FOR GENTLEMEN.**  
Patent Lever Watch, with the latest improvements, i.e., the detached escapement, jewelled in four holes, hard enamel dial, seconds, and maintaining power .. .. . 10 10 0  
Ditto, in stronger case, improved regulator, and capped .. .. . 13 13 0  
Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and gold balance .. .. . 17 17 0  
Lists of prices, with remarks on the construction of watches, gratis and post-free on application. Every watch is warranted.  
Any watch selected will be sent carriage-free to any part of Great Britain or Ireland upon receipt of a remittance of the amount.

**ELEGANT GOLD WATCHES,** jewelled in four holes, richly-engraved cases and dials, £3 10s.; Silver ditto, similar movements, £1 17s. 6d.; highly-finished Gold and Silver Lever Watches, at moderate prices.—FREDERICK HAWLEY, Watchmaker and Goldsmith, 148, Regent-street, W. The new list of Watches, Chains, &c., illustrated in gold, free.

**10,000 WATCHES of JONES'S** MANUFACTURE in the hands of the Public are the proofs of the purity of his work. Silver Levers, £4 4s. 0d.; Gold, 10s. 0d. Warranted. Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, free for a 3d. stamp. On receipt of P.O. order to John Jones, 338, Strand, a watch will be sent free and safe.

**FREDERICK DENT, CHRONOMETER,** Watch, and Clock Maker to the Queen and Prince Consort, and maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand, and 34, Royal Exchange.  
No connection with 23, Cockspur-street.

**SARL and SONS, Watch and Clock Manufac-** turers, Nos. 17 and 15, Cornhill, invite attention to their new and splendid Stock of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, each warranted and twelve months' trial allowed.  
Silver Watches, of highly-finished construction, and jewelled, with detachable exterior, at 50s. to £10 10s.  
Gold Watches, of all descriptions of movements, from £5 6s. to £50.

**SARL and SONS, Goldsmiths and Jewellers,** Nos. 17 and 15, Cornhill. The ground floor of the New Building is more particularly devoted to the display of Fine Gold Jewellery and Fine Gold Chains.  
In the Jewellery Department will be found a rich and endless assortment of Rings and Brooches, set with magnificent gems. Bracelets and Necklets, Pins and Studs, &c. All newly manufactured and in the most recent style. The quality of the gold is warranted.  
Fine Gold Chains are charged according to their respective weights and the quality of the gold is certified by the stamp.

**SARL and SONS, Silversmiths (the New** Building), 17 and 15, Cornhill, invite attention to their new and magnificent Stock of London-manufactured SILVER PLATE containing every article requisite for the Table and Sideboard.  
Silver Spoons and Forks at 7s. 4d. per ounce.  
Rich and Elegant Tea and Coffee Equipages, commencing at £36 the full service.  
Silver Salvers of all sizes and patterns, from £5 10s. to £200.  
A large and costly display of Silver Presentation Plate, charged at per ounce.—Silver department of the building.

**SARL and SONS, Wholesale Manufacturing** ELECTRO and ARGENTINE SILVER PLATERS, Nos. 17 and 15, Cornhill.—In the splendid Show-rooms devoted to this department of the business will be found every article usually manufactured.  
Corner Dishes and Covers.—Dish Covers.—Soup and Sauce Tureens.—Crest Frames.—Tea and Coffee Services.—Magnificent Epergnes and Candelabras.—Salvers and Tea Trays.  
The Argentine Silver Spoons and Forks solely manufactured by Sarl and Sons, at one-sixth the cost of solid Silver, are especially recommended, having stood the test of fifteen years' experience.  
Books of Patterns and Prices of each Department can be obtained, and all orders with a remittance promptly attended to.  
The New Building, Nos. 17 and 15, Cornhill, London.

**DIAMONDS, Plate, Pearls, and Precious** Stones PURCHASED, for cash, at their full value, by W. B. and A. ROWLANDS, Jewellers, 746, Regent-street.

**THE GUINEA-AND-HALF VELVET** JACKET.  
An exceedingly rich velvet.  
The shape worn by the Empress Eugenie.  
The most becoming Jacket ever produced.  
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

**THE HALF-GUINEA CLOTH JACKET,** a very pretty shape, just from Paris.  
For country orders, size of waist and round the shoulders is required.  
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

**THE LAST DRESS OUT IN PARIS.**  
A Flounced or Double Skirts Lindey, with rich Genoa Velvet Medallions round the entire Dress, price 21s. 6d., made up and lined throughout. If with the new Rosaline Jacket, made and trimmed with Velvet, 12s. 6d.  
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

**OUR NEW FLOUNCED DRESS.**  
It is made up, lined, and trimmed with Ducape and Velvet, with material for Bodice. Price 24s. 6d. If with our new Rosaline Jacket, 28s. 6d. If in the new Balmoral pure Wool Tartan, 48s. Jacket made, 48s.  
A Miniature Dress sent free.  
Post-office orders payable to James Reid.  
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

**THE GUINEA FRENCH MERINO DRESS,** made up in all the fashionable colours, and lined with material for Bodice—a remarkably useful Dress. If with Rosaline Jacket complete, 24s. 9d.  
Double Twills, in every shade of colour, from 7s. 9d. the Dress upwards, made up with jacket complete.  
An excellent variety of every kind of useful dress made up.  
Patterns post-free.  
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

**A PERFECT LADY'S DRESS,** at a singularly low Price.  
A simple check, in all the fashionable colours; the material is Cashmere, with rich ducape side-trimming in French Blue, Nut Brown, Violet, Black, and the New Green, edged with Velvet.  
The skirt is lined throughout, the material for bodice included, price 13s. 9d. If with our new-shaped Jacket, made and elaborately trimmed with velvet, 18s. 6d., complete.  
With country orders, size of waist, round the shoulders, and length of skirt are required.  
Post-office Orders payable to James Reid.  
Drawings and Patterns post-free.  
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

**THE GUINEA SEALSKIN MANTLE,** and THE GUINEA SEALSKIN OUT-DOOR JACKET.  
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16 Oxford-street.

**THE BLACK LACE JACKET.**  
Just imported, a perfectly New Shape, graceful and ladylike in the extreme, price 12s. 9d.  
Drawings of all Jackets forwarded post-free.  
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

**FRENCH MERINOS.—The French Muslin** Company have bought the Stock of M. Lefete et Cie, bankrupts, Rue de Rivoli Paris, manufacturers of French Merinos, at a discount of 40 per cent from the cost. There are all the new colours manufactured for this season. The new brown is exceedingly good.  
Patterns free.  
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

**LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING- GOWNS.**—Just received from Paris, a large variety of Cashmere Dressing Gowns. The colouring is very rich. Ready for wear. Price 25s., much under value. Patterns free.  
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

**MOIRE ANTIQUE DRESSES, 25s.**  
A magnificent Dress with rich satin stripes. By far the handsomest Dress for the price.  
Patterns free.  
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

**LINDEY PETTICOATS MADE UP WITH** ELASTIC BANDS.—The French Muslin Company are receiving weekly importations of very superior Lindey Petticoats of a shape only just out. They far surpass, for gracefulness and comfort, any before imported. The price is 10s. 9d. and 15s. 6d.; about 5s. under the usual price.  
Patterns post-free.  
THE PATENT REVERSIBLE PETTICOAT, or Two Petticoats in one, made up with elastic bands, price 17s. 6d.  
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

**EIDER-DOWN REVERSIBLE** PETTICOATS, Remarkably warm and very light, Price 15s. 9d.  
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

**FRENCH SLEEVES,** prettily trimmed with Lace; very elegant, and a great comfort. The colours are Cherry, French Blue, Rose, Emerald, Canary, Scarlet, Brown, Ruby, Violet, French Grey, Pink, Sky, Drab, and Black. Price 1s. 9d.  
Two Pairs post-free for 1s. 9d. in stamps.  
Scarfs to match the same, 1s. 0s. 6d. each.  
The same Sleeve with a rich Genoa velvet cuff, 3s. 9d.  
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

**EMBROIDERED CHRISTIAN NAMES.**—LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, with Christian Names embroidered by the Nuns of Pau, with the new dietet h needle. Price 1s. 0d., by post 1s. 3s. 6d. the half-dozen, by post 6s. 3d.  
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

**PETER ROBINSON** calls particular attention to a Lot of EXTRA RICH SILKS, at £1 5s. 9d. the Full Dress.  
Rich Bayadere Bars, in twenty different shades, at £1 9s. 6d. the Full Dress.  
The latest Novelties in Rich Fancy Silks, at £1 9s. 6d. the Full Dress.  
Gros Royal, Jaspers, Broches, &c., at £1 15s. 9d. the Full Dress.  
Flounced Silk Robes of the newest designs at the lowest possible prices.  
Patterns post-free.  
Address.—Peter Robinson, 103, 105, 107, 109 Oxford-street.

**FAMILY MOURNING ORDERS,** at PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE.  
P. R. begs respectfully to inform Ladies and Families that they may effect a great saving, both of time and expense, by forwarding their orders at once to his Warehouse. He sells his goods really at the most reasonable price, and guarantees the wear of every article of his stock of Family Mourning to be the largest in London, both of goods made up ready for immediate wear, and in the piece; and a note descriptive of the mourning required will ensure its being sent forthwith, either in town or to any part of the country, free of carriage.  
First-class Dressmaking at very moderate charges.  
SKIRTS, trimmed deeply with Crayon from one guinea to ten.  
MANTLES, from 1 guinea to the richest qualities.  
BONNETS, in the greatest variety, from 10s. 6d. to 2 guineas.  
WIDOWS' CAPS, best quality, 3s. 6d.  
Assistants sent to any part to take orders, or Samples and Patterns free.  
Address, PETER ROBINSON, FAMILY and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 103, Oxford-street, London.

**SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS.**—Black Silks, in every make, from 30s. to 60s.  
Wear guaranteed.  
Rich Black Flounced Robes, from 25 guineas.  
Shades of Grey and Half-Mourning, at Half Price.  
Patterns free.—Address, PETER ROBINSON, FAMILY and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 103, Oxford-street, London.

**NEW FABRICS IN BLACK.**—The Cashmere Royale. The Delhi Cashmere. The Berlin Cloth. The Royal Ottoman.  
All highly recommended for wear. Patterns free.  
Also, New HALF-MOURNING Materials.  
At PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE 103, Oxford-street, London.

**GRANT and GASK** (late Williams and Co.) respectfully announce that they have just completed an extensive purchase of SILKS, consisting of the following lots, which will be sold at one-third less than the regular price:—450 pieces of rich wide Fancy Silks, in great variety of pattern, light and dark colours, 2s. 6d. and 2s. 11d. per yard, wide width, worth 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d. per yard. 489 sets of rich Silk Flouncings, all black grounds, at 32s. 6d. the set, worth 50s. A lot of rich Two-flounced Silk Robes in plain and check grounds, at 58s. 6d. 1200 superb woven Velvet Robes (last year's production), on broadened woven patterns at about half the cost of the manufacture. 230 pieces of real Irish Poplin, in all colours, plain, figured, and the various clans, 6s. 6d. to 57s. 6d. the dress, lengths from twelve to fifteen yards, wide width, worth 5s. 9d. per yard.  
N.B. The exposition of novelties manufactured for the Silk and Mantle Departments of this establishment is worthy of especial notice; and the whole of the departments in the house are complete with every description of goods, at moderate prices. The new pretimes recently added are solely devoted to General Mourning. In the above purchase are 45 pieces of Black Imperial Silk, at 3s. 3d. per yard, wide width, worth 5s.  
59, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 345, Wells-street.

**LADIES' WATERPROOF TWEED** CLOAKS and RIDING JACKETS, Gentlemen's Overcoats and Inverness Capes. Patterns of material and prices sent post-free.  
J. E. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury.

**PATTERNS POST-FREE.—KING and CO.,** SILKMERCHERS, &c., 243, Regent-street, and at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, beg to announce that during the late dull season they have purchased (for cash) many thousand pounds' worth of NEW AUTUMN and WINTER GOODS, which they now intend selling at half the usual price.  
Address to King and Co., Regent-street, London.

**WINTER DRESSES.—Patterns Post-free.**  
Scotch Linseys, 2s. 11d. the Full Dress.  
Wool Shepherds' Plaids, 5s. 6d.  
Double Skirt Linseys, 10s. 6d.  
Flounced Linseys, 12s. 6d.  
French Merinos, all Wool, 12s. 6d.  
The New Medallion Linsey Robe, £1 5s. 6d.  
And Real Irish Poplins, £1 17s. 6d.  
Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street, London.

**NEW WINTER SILKS at KING'S,** 243, Regent-street.  
Striped and Checked Silks, £1 2s. 8d. the Full Dress.  
Jasper Silks, £1 7s. 6d.  
French Repe, £1 13s. 6d.  
Gros Royal, £1 15s. 6d.  
Broadened Silks, £1 19s. 6d.  
Three-flounced Silks, £2 3s. 6d.  
Two-flounced Silks, £3 15s. 6d.  
Double Skirts, £3 3s. 6d.  
Tartan-flounced Silks, £4 10s. 6d.  
Velvet-flounced Silks, £5 10s. 6d.  
Lyons Velvets, 8s. 6d. per yard.  
Patterns post-free.—Address to King and Co., Regent-street, London.

**JOUVIN'S REAL ALPINE KID GLOVES!**  
Price 1s. 6d. per pair.  
In every Size and Colour for Ladies and Gentlemen.  
We are the original and only appointed Agents for the sale of these celebrated Gloves, the best fitting and most durable to be procured at ANY PRICE!!!  
and sold only by RUMBELL and OWEN, 77 and 78, Oxford-street.  
N.B.—A Sample Pair free by post for two extra stamps.

**GLOVES! GLOVES!! GLOVES!!!**  
Black, White, and Coloured.  
The Best Alpine Kid, 1s. 6d. the Pair.  
The Best Grenoble, 2s., or 1 guinea the Dozen.  
The very best  
Paris,  
2s. 7d. Pair; or 31s. the Dozen.  
Paris Gauntlets, 2s. 9d. Pair.  
A Sample Pair sent for two extra stamps.  
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (corner of Maddox-street).

**RICH FRENCH MOIRE ANTIQUES,** 25s. 6d. the Robe.  
Equal in appearance and wear to any 5-guinea Dress.  
Patterns free.  
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (corner of Maddox-street).

**AIX-LA-CHAPELLE HANDKERCHIEFS,** beautifully Embroidered in Chintz Ingrain Colours, with every Lady's Christian Name, 1s. 6d. post-free;  
Also in White, 1s. each, post-free.  
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (corner of Maddox-street).

**300 BLACK CLOTH and** COLOURED SEALSKIN JACKETS, 8s. 6d. each, usually sold at 15s.  
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (corner of Maddox-street).

**DRESSING GOWNS!!!**  
The largest variety in the Kingdom, from 15s. to 25s. 6d.  
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

**SOILED FRENCH CAMBRIC** HANDKERCHIEFS, At half the original cost.  
Patterns sent post-free.  
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (corner of Maddox-street).

**CHUBB'S LOCKS,** with all the recent improvements, strong Fireproof Safes, Cash and Deed Boxes. Complete List of Sizes and Prices sent free on application. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

**ROBERTSHAW, 100, Oxford-street.**—LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and CHILDREN'S WINTER CLOTHING, of every description and quality, in Lambwool, Merino, Fleece Hoosley, and Spun Silk, manufactured in Under-waistcoats, Drawers, Union Dresses, Spencers, &c. Devonshire Knit Lambwool Petticoats, the lightest yet warmest article made, and especially adapted for invalids, or any that require warmth without much weight. Established 1777.

**PRINTED FLANNEL DRESSING-GOWNS,** elegantly trimmed, lined throughout, and full skirt, 37s. 6d. Linsey Reversible and Steel Petticoats.—ROBERTSHAW, 100, Oxford-street.

**LADIES READY-MADE LINEN.**  
**WEDDING and INDIA OUTFITS,** combining first-class taste with excellence of material and economy.—ROBERTSHAW, 100, Oxford-street.

**SHIRTS.—ROBERTSHAW'S** superior Shirts, 32s. and 38s. the half dozen. Printed Flannel Shirts, 8s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 12s. 6d. each. Outfits for every service. Excellence guaranteed with economy. Address, 100, Oxford-st. Established 1777.

**MOIRE ANTIQUE MANUFACTURERS**—Black, White, and Colours.  
The Full Dress, 4s. to 5s. guinea.  
NEW PARIS CLOAKS ARE NOW READY.  
"Coin de Feu," so much admired, 10s. 6d., 15s., 21s.  
THE GUINEA EVENING DRESS (Crystallised).  
REPS DE PARIS and VELOUTINES.  
The Skirt, made up, 25s. to 35s. guinea.  
SEWELL and CO., COMPTON HOUSE, Fritch-street, Soho.

**SCOTT ADIE'S NEW CLOAKS and** JACKETS for the present Season; also his usual large Stock of Waterproof Guineas Cloaks of Scotch and Shetland Tweeds. Patterns forwarded free.—SCOTT ADIE, 115, Regent-street (corner of Vigo-street).

**SILKS, Rich Striped, Plain, and Checked** Glacé, at 22s. 6d. per Dress of 13 yards—well worth the attention of Families. Patterns sent free by post. Also, Patterns and Prices of Household Linens of the best fabrics.—JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., 9, Ludgate-hill. Established upwards of Fifty years.

**TO the NOBILITY, Clergy, Gentry, Heads** of Families, and the Public generally.—Special Notice.—HOWITT and CO. have great pleasure in stating that they have purchased by tender for cash, THREE STOCKS of first-class GENERAL DRAPERY GOODS, consisting of Silks, Shawls, Mantles, French Dresses, French Merinos, Twills, and Linseys; also Ribbons, Lace, Hoosley, Gloves, Haberdashery, &c., amounting to several thousand pounds, at most important discounts—viz, the stock of Mr. T. W. Bunting, of Nottingham; of Mr. G. Gardner, of Chichester; and of Messrs. Boyle and Co., of Colchester: the whole of which, together with their vast and unequalled Stock, are now offered for sale on their premises. Howitt and Co., Linen and Woollen Warehousemen and General House Furnishers, 226, 227, 228, 229, and 230, High Holborn. H. and Co. beg to call the especial attention of hotelkeepers, heads of families, and large buyers, to the Table Linens, Sheetings, Blankets, Diapers, Huckabacks, and Household Linens generally, forming a most important portion of these three stocks, which, on inspection, will be found to surpass any previous sale in extent, quality, and reduction in prices. The doors opened and the sale to commence each day at ten o'clock.

**PRESENTS OF NEEDLEWORK** (commenced and finished) in BERIN WOOL, Beads, Embroidery, &c. An extensive and well-selected Stock at WOODALL'S (late Goto), 302, Regent-street (opposite Conduit-street).

**KNITTED, NETTED, and CROCHET** HOSIERIES in BERLIN, Lady Betty, and Fleecy WOOL. A large assortment suitable for this season of the year, consisting of Vests, Spencers, Night Socks, Knee-caps, Opera-caps, Cloaks, &c.; and every article for Children's wear, at WOODALL'S (late Goto), 302, Regent-street (opposite Conduit-street).

**DRESS TRIMMINGS,** in every variety of Fringes, Velvets, Braids, Buttons, &c., at WOODALL'S (late Goto) Trimming Warehouse, 302, Regent-street (opposite Conduit-street).

**VALENCIENNES LACE.**—The latest imitation, made with genuine linen thread, scarcely to be distinguished from the real French, will wash and wear equally well and can be sold at one tenth of the price. Samples post-free.—BAKER and DOWDEN, 17 and 19, Upper Eaton-street, Eaton-square, S.W.

**FASHIONABLE CLOAKS and JACKETS.**  
Our new shapes, in Sealskin Mantles, price 15s. 9d., 21s., and 25s. 6d. Sealskin Jacket, 16s. 9d., and 18s. 6d.  
Fashionable large Circular Cloth Cloaks, with new-shape Hoods, 16s. 9d., 21s., and 25s. 6d.  
Black and Coloured Cloth Jackets, new shapes, from Modistes, 15s. 11d., 12s. 6d., and 14s. 9d.  
French Opera Cloaks, white or any colour, 12s. 9d. and 15s. 6d.; lined with silk and quilted throughout, 21s.  
Drawings sent post-free.  
THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

**RICH VELVET MANTLES,** Black and Coloured, lined and quilted throughout with silk or satin, 18s. 6d. to 42s. Extra rich quality velvet, trimmed with crocheted fringes, 34 to 5 guineas.  
A drawing of the Mantle post-free.  
THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

**THE NEW THIBET WOOL DRESS,** a soft, warm texture, in all colours, flounced or double skirt, lined, and elaborately trimmed with velvet, price, with material for Bodice, 28s. 6d.; made up complete with either of our new Jackets, 35s.  
Drawings and Patterns post-free.  
Post-office Orders payable to Wm. Boyce.  
THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

**SHEPHERD-CHECK FLOUNCED DRESS.**  
This fashionable Dress, made up in all Colours, lined and richly trimmed with velvet, and material for Bodice, price 14s. 9d.; with our new Paris Jacket, made and lined to correspond, 18s. 6d., the Dress complete. Also our Cashmere Check Dress, lined throughout with rich Ducape side trimming, in all colours, edged with velvet, and material for Bodice, 14s. 9d. Made up with our new self-expanding Jacket, the Dress complete, 18s. 6d.  
Drawings and Patterns post-free.  
For country orders, size round the shoulders and waist, with the length of the skirt.  
THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

**NEW BARATHEA CASHMERE DRESS.**  
Soft as French Merino, and equal in wear; a perfectly new texture in all colours, the Skirt lined, and made up with two or three flounces, elegantly trimmed with velvet.  
Price, with material for Bodice, 25s. 6d.  
Made up complete with our New Paris Jacket, 29s. 6d.  
Drawing of the Dress and patterns post-free.  
THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

**THE NEW PROMENADE DRESS,** in new Mohairs, Royal Winesaps, and Shepherd Checks; an entirely new design, the Jacket forming a double Skirt, trimmed with velvet and fringe, lined throughout, and made up complete, price 21s. 6d., 27s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.  
A drawing of the Dress sent post-free.  
THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

**MOIRE ANTIQUE DRESSES,** in Plain and Coloured Stripes, 22s. 6d. to 35s. Very handsome Dresses for the Season.  
Rich Cien Tartan Poplins, 21s. the Full Dress.  
Black French Glacé Silks, 31s. 6d. the Dress.  
Patterns post-free.  
THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

**FRENCH MERINOS at Extraordinary Low** Prices.—We have just received from our Agents a beautiful selection in all colours.  
No. 1, 1s. 11d.; No. 2, 2s. 6d.; No. 3, 2s. 11d.; No. 4, 3s. 6d.  
These goods are well worth the attention of every family.  
Patterns sent free by post.  
THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

**STRIPED LINSEY PETTICOATS,** made up with elastic bands, and corded upon a new principle, price 10s. 6d. and 14s. 9d.  
The new REVERSIBLE LINSEY PETTICOAT, in all colours, finished with elastic band, price 21s.  
Drawings of the Skirts sent post-free.  
THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

**LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS,** EMBROIDERED WITH CHRISTIAN NAMES, by post 13 stamps; half-dozen, 6s. 3d.; in Colours, 20 stamps.  
Hemmed-stitched Cambric, 13 stamps; extra fine, 20 stamps.  
THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

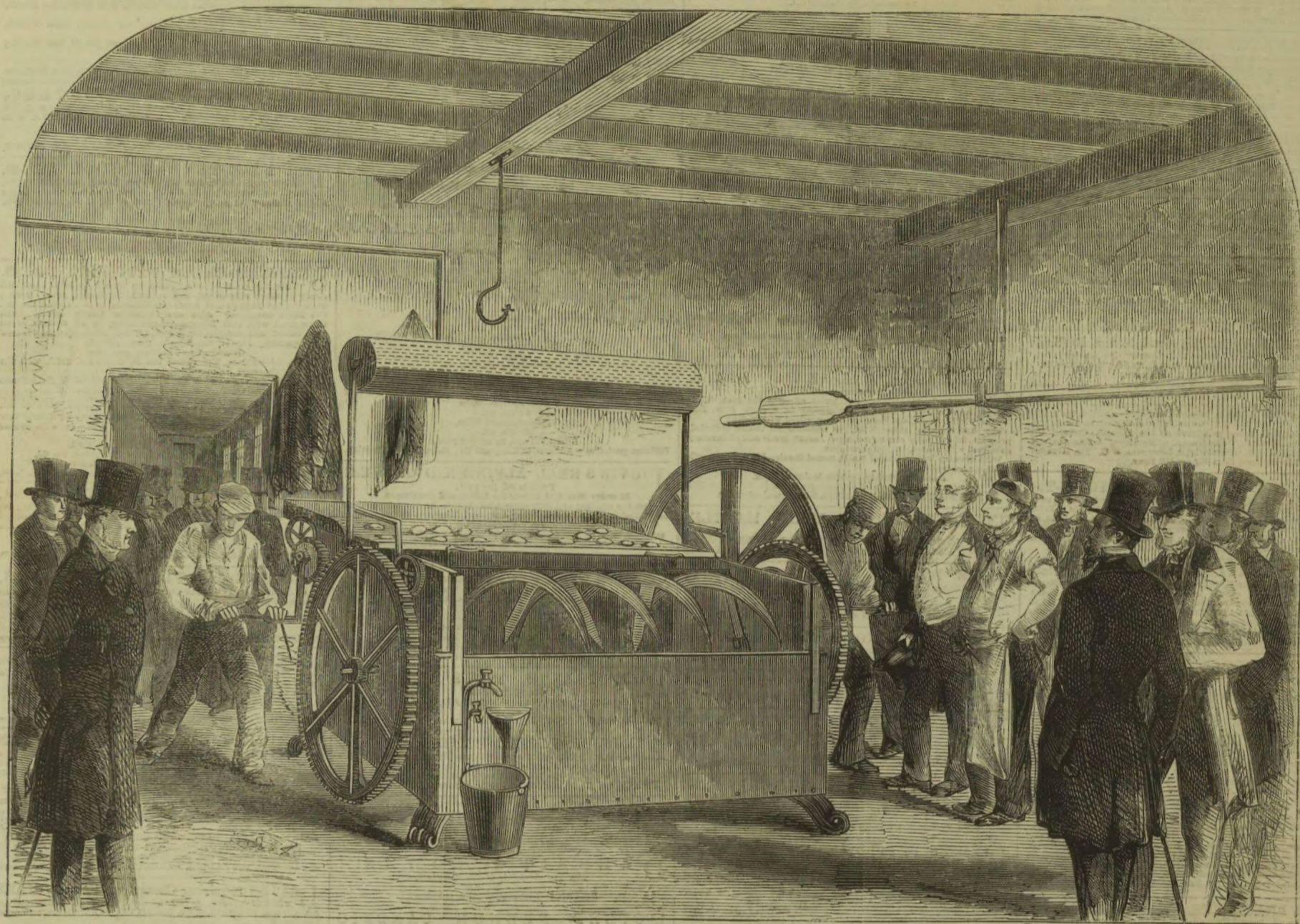
**LADIES requiring Cheap and Elegant SILKS** will find it greatly to their advantage to apply immediately to BEECH and BERRALL (THE BEEHIVE), 63 and 64, Edgware-road, London, W.  
550 Flounced Silk Robes and Flouncings, 22s. 6d., 4s. 6d. to 4s. guinea.  
300 Flounced and 19 Guineas.—FARMER and ROGERS invite attention to a Manufacturer's Stock of beautiful FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS, purchased for cash at nearly one third the original prices. Among them are some of the most superb and elegant Shawls ever produced. India Shawls bought and exchanged.—171, 173, 175, Regent-street.

**LOCKE'S LINSEY WOOLSEYS for Dresses** and Petticoats, in various new mixtures and designs. Patterns free on application. By appointment to the Queen.—CLAN TARTAN and SCOTCH TWEED WAREHOUSES, 119 and 127, Regent-street, W.

**LINENDRAPERS to the QUEEN by APPOINTMENT.** Established in 1778.  
**BABIES' BASSINETS,** Trimmed and Furnished Ready for use, are sent home free of carriage.  
BABIES' BASKETS Trimmed and Furnished to correspond.  
CAFFER, SON, and CO., 69, GRACECHURCH-ST., LONDON, E.C. Descriptive Lists, with Prices, sent free by post.

**COMPLETE SETS OF BABY LINEN,** which are sent home throughout the kingdom free of carriage.  
UNDERCLOTHING FOR HOME, INDIA, AND THE COLONIES for Ladies' and Children of all ages.  
LINENDRAPERS to the QUEEN by APPOINTMENT. Established in 1778.  
**LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS** sent home free of carriage.  
Descriptive Lists, with Prices, sent free by post.  
CAFFER, SON, and CO., 69, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

**FROM ABBEY, and CASTLE, and TOWER**—from Rectory, Priory, Vicarage, and Parsonage—from Manse and Grange—from Palaces and Parks, and Cottages and Halls, and homes of every class throughout the land. Notes of Approval are from day to day received by Messrs. MARION and MAITLAND, expressing admiration of the style, quality



EXPERIMENTS MADE WITH STEVENS'S BREAD-MAKING MACHINE AT MARYLEBONE WORKHOUSE.—SEE PAGE 488.

(Continued from page 488.)

C. F. Abney Hastings, Esq., presided, supported on the right by the Venerable Archdeacon Bickersteth, and on the left by the Right Hon. the Earl Howe. The Countess Howe and Lady Edith Maud Abney Hastings were also present.

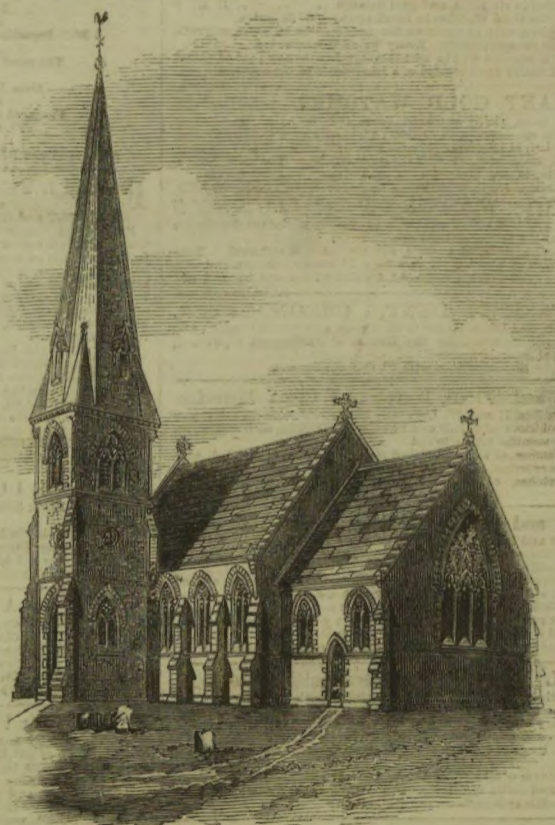
The church stands upon lofty ground, commanding an extensive prospect of the country from Cannock Chase to Charnwood Forest.

The style adopted is Gothic as it prevailed during the fourteenth century. The building consists of nave and chancel (together 85 feet in length, the nave being 25 feet wide, and the chancel 16 feet). On the north side of the chancel, separated from it by two arches, is an aisle seven feet wide, in which it is proposed to place an organ at some future time. On the south side, and forming the principal entrance to the church, stands a tower with a broach spire, rising

altogether to a height of 100 feet. The roof of the nave is formed with hammer-beam principals in six bays, and that of the chancel with trussed rafters. The whole of the sittings are open benches. The seats for the children are at the west end, on a raised gallery. There is accommodation (including 90 children) for 295 persons. The contractor for the execution of the works was Mr. Edwin Cooper, of Ashby-le-la-Zouch, whose estimate was £1315; the heating apparatus, and some other additions, will raise that sum to nearly £1400. The carpenter and joiner's work was sublet to Mr. S. W. Hallam, of Whitwick. Stone found near the site has been used for the greater part of the work; Ancaster stone being used for the windows and copings. The system of warming the building consists of a furnace in a vault at the west end, from which large fire-clay pipes pass under the whole length of the aisle, through which the fire passes, and up a flue at the east end; round these fire-clay pipes, and through perforated iron grates placed at intervals over them,



CEILING OF ASTLEY'S THEATRE.—SEE PAGE 488.



BLACKFORDBY CHURCH, ASHBY DE-LA-ZOUCH.

sufficient air passes efficiently to warm the building. The font, the workmanship of which was performed gratuitously by Mr. Elliott, is of alabaster from Chellaston; the cover to the font, which is of oak with wrought-iron work, was presented by Mr. Nicholas Joyce. The architect is Mr. I. Henry Stevens, of Derby, and Sackville-street, London.

The above particulars of the opening ceremony and the description of the church have been abbreviated from an interesting account which appeared in the *Leicester Journal* for Oct. 29.